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East Berks United Sanitary Districts

INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD AND WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICTS,
COOKHAM, EASTHAMPSTEAD, WINDSOR AND
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

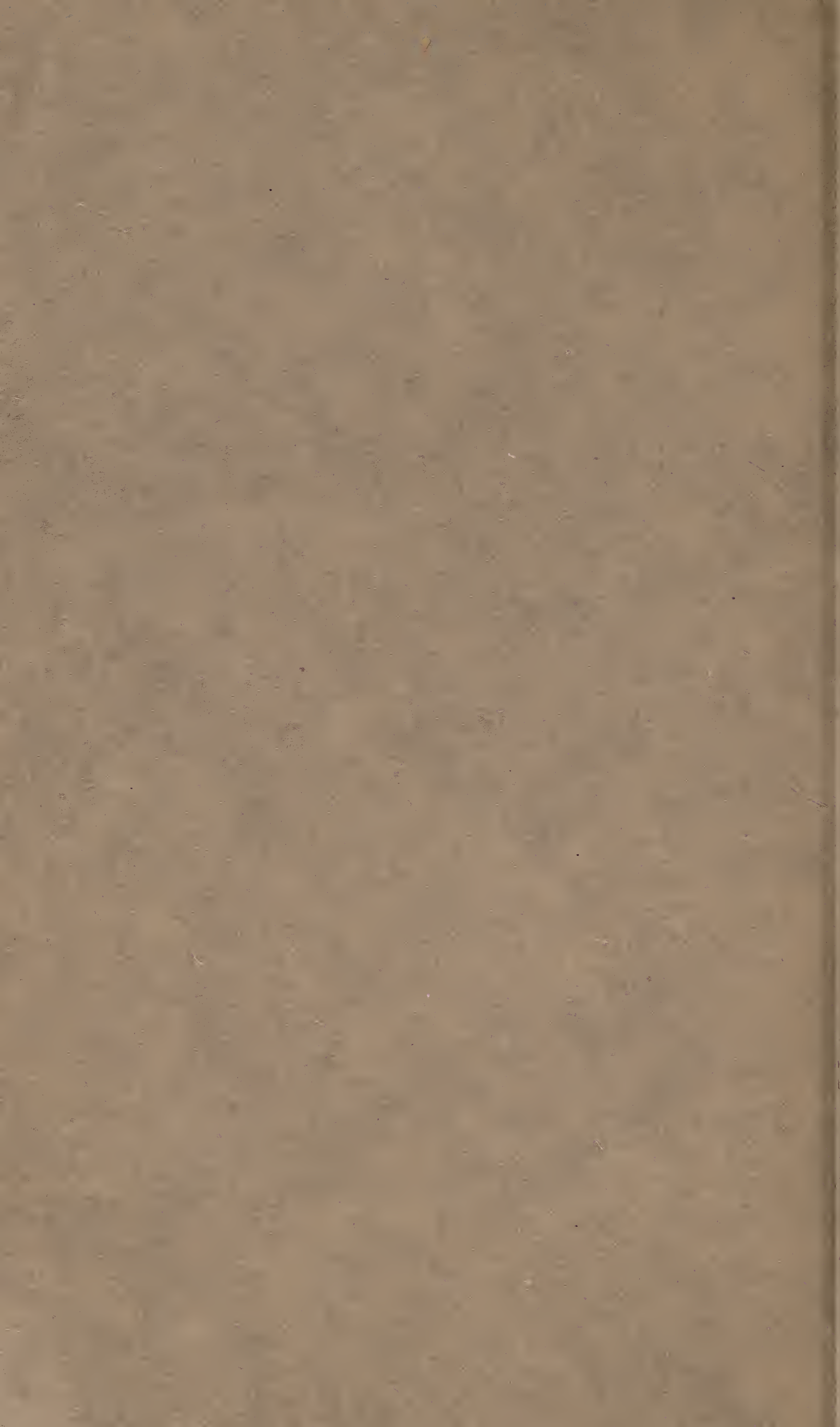
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for 1936

BY

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ENG.);
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (LOND.);
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.



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WINDSOR :

LUFF AND SONS, PRINTERS, 47, ST. LEONARDS ROAD.

—
1937.

Contents.

PREFACE.

Letter of Address.

Constitution of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Alterations and Changes of Boundaries.

Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

Members of Joint Committee.

Clerk to the Joint Committee.

Staff. Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspectors, etc.

Hospitals, Isolation, General.

Laboratories and arrangements for.

Examination of Pathological specimens.

Disinfection, procedure.

Nursing Associations.

Nursing Homes.

Welfare Centres.

Clinics, various.

Certifying Factory Surgeons, list of.

Poor Law Medical Officers, list of.

Public Vaccinators, list of.

Public Analyst (for County).

Consultants and Specialists (for County).

Veterinary Inspector (for County).

Midwives in Practice, list of.

Abnormal Conditions of Pregnancy—special facilities for treatment.

Ante-natal Service (Maidenhead).

DISTRICT REPORTS.

Maidenhead Urban District.

Wokingham Urban District.

Cookham Rural District.

Easthampstead Rural District.

Windsor Rural District.

Wokingham Rural District.

The Report for each District is divided into corresponding Sections A—F and sub-divided into Paragraphs 1—35.

SECTION A.
GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Area, Rates, etc.
2. Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1935.
3. Population.
4. Births.
5. Deaths.
6. Infant Mortality.

SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. Public Health Officers, etc.
8. Home Nursing.
9. Laboratory Facilities.
10. Legislation in Force.
11. Hospitals and Nursing Homes.
12. Ambulance Facilities.
13. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. Water Supply.
15. Drainage and Sewerage.
16. Rivers and Streams.
17. Closet Accommodation.
18. Public Cleansing.
19. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
20. Smoke Abatement.
21. Controlled Premises and Occupations.
22. Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.
23. Schools.
24. Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.

SECTION D.
HOUSING.

25. General Information.
26. Housing Statistics.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- 27. Milk Supply.
- 28. Meat and other Foods.
- 29. Adulteration, Analysis and Nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- 30. General.
- 31. Disinfection.
- 32. Pests.
- 33. Notifiable Diseases.
- 34. Tuberculosis.
- 35. Other Special Diseases.

Appendix.

Memoranda of Registrar General.

Population of Districts and Parishes.

Vital Statistics (General).

Comparison of Mortality Statistics.

Case-rate of Infectious Diseases.

Maternal Mortality Table.

Mortality Tables for the several Districts.

Factory and Workshop Tables.

*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the JOINT
COMMITTEE for the UNITED SANITARY
DISTRICTS OF EAST BERKS.*

GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I present to you the twenty-sixth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

As to form, the Report follows the now well established lines so that comparison with the contents of previous Reports is easily made. It is to be regretted that its late appearance detracts somewhat from the freshness of its interest, but that is inevitable as much of the statistical matter, obtainable only from the Registrar-General, did not come to hand this year until the last week of May.

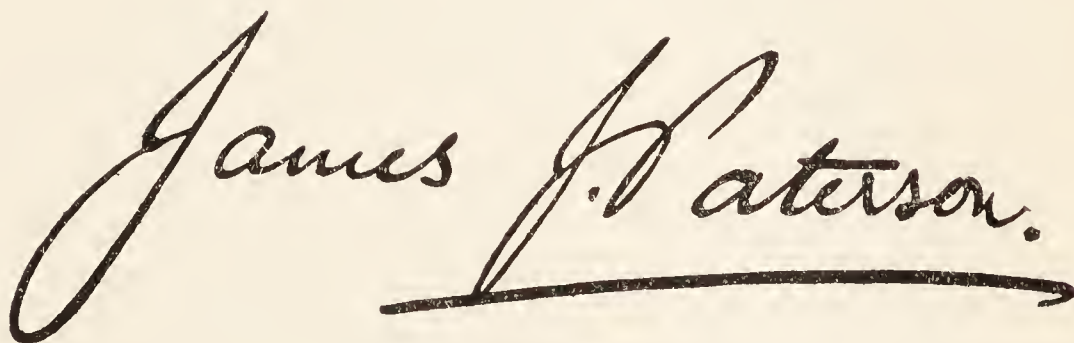
There are no outstanding features to which special attention may be called, but it may be remarked that infectious disease throughout the Districts generally, touched a low level and that Infant Mortality stands at a record low figure. Taking them all over, the health statistics for those Districts compare very favourably with those for the Country as a whole.

This year sees the retirement of two old and valued members of the Sanitary Staff in the persons of the Inspectors for Easthampstead Rural District and for Windsor Rural District, both of whom have been in the employ of their respective Councils for well over thirty years. Three years ago, the retirement of the Inspector for Cookham Rural District was similarly recorded.

To those who have retired as well as to their successors, I take this opportunity of paying a tribute of thanks for their loyal co-operation and devoted service, and at the same time I gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of the other Local Government Officials with whom I come in contact, as well as that of the individual members of the respective Councils.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

Guildhall,
Maidenhead.
1st June, 1937.

East Berks

United Sanitary Districts.

CONSTITUTION AND HISTORY OF THE DISTRICTS.

The combination of Districts in East Berks for Public Health purposes was originally effected by an Order of the (then) Local Government Board dated 10th November, 1910, in pursuance of Section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The combination then comprised Maidenhead Urban, Cookham, Easthampstead and Windsor Rural Districts, later, by a fresh Order dated 27th October, 1922, Wokingham Urban and Wokingham Rural Districts were added.

The principal details of these two Orders and sundry other matters relating to the constitution of the combined districts as well as the geological formation and social conditions of the area were given in the Report for 1930 at pages 22-30.

The area, population and rateable value of the several districts in the combination are given in the table below, while particulars of the populations in the Parishes will be found in the Appendix.

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

District		Area in Acres	Estimated Population (1936)	Rateable Value 1/4/37
Maidenhead Urban	...	5,026	23,020	£201,624
Wokingham Urban	...	3,403	7,543	51,133
Cookham Rural	...	24,901	10,280	88,178
Easthampstead Rural	...	27,034	19,190	140,091
Windsor Rural	...	8,665	9,500	108,042
Wokingham Rural	...	40,828	24,160	175,305
Totals	...	109,857	93,693	£764,373

ALTERATIONS OF BOUNDARIES.

The alterations of boundaries of the constituent district that have been caused by Special Orders and by operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, were described in the corresponding paragraph in the Report for 1935 and need not be repeated.

ACCOUNTS FOR PAST YEAR.

The Joint Committee, consisting of a proportionate number of members from the Councils of each of the Constituent Districts, as defined in the Order of 1922, meet, as a rule, once a year on the Thursday next after the 31st day of March for the purpose of examining and passing the accounts and for authorising the apportionment of salary and expenses amongst the Districts in the manner described in the Order. Public Health matters relating to the Districts in common are also discussed.

At their meeting on 8th April, 1937, the following accounts ranking as expenses of office were passed for payment :—

Printing of Annual Report	...	...	£83	4	5
General Printing and Stationery	...	...	18	15	6
M.O.H. Postages ...	...	...	10	12	1
M.O.H. Petty Cash	...	...	7	8	0
Clerk's Salary and Expenses	...	...	19	8	0
Total for 1936-7			£139	17	3
Corresponding Total for 1935-6			£146	18	8

Members of the Joint Committee

OF THE

East Berks United Sanitary Districts

for the Year 1937

Representing MAIDENHEAD Urban District :

L. R. F. Oldershaw, Esq., 15, St. Luke's Road, Maidenhead.
 W. Archer, Esq., "Dovercot," The Crescent, Maidenhead.
 E. B. Norris, Esq., "Grafton Lodge," Belmont Park Road,
 Maidenhead.

Representing COOKHAM Rural District :

F. H. C. S. Wood, Esq., "Little Pickett," Cookham Dean.
 J. C. Besley, Esq., "Lewins," Shurlock Row, nr. Twyford.

Representing EASTHAMPSTEAD Rural District :

M. Bolton, Esq., St. Mark's Road, Binfield.
 Capt. A. Hickman, Goldthorne House, Easthampstead.
 A. Gough, Esq., Rectory Lane, Bracknell.

Representing WINDSOR Rural District :

Percy Alcock, Esq., "Comfrey House," New Road, Ascot.
 Col. C. H. Frith, C.B.E., "Daneswood," South Ascot.

Representing WOKINGHAM Urban District :

C. Goddard, Esq., Coppid House, Rectory Road, Wokingham.

Representing WOKINGHAM Rural District :

C. A. Mason, Esq., "The Elms," Grazeley, near Reading.
 F. T. Lee, Esq., "Sandford," Lodge Road, Hurst.
 W. H. Geary, Esq., Red House, Lower Earley, nr. Reading.

Clerk to the Joint Committee :

H. E. Davies, Esq., Guildhall, Maidenhead. (Tel. 64).

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H. ; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.) ; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.) ; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Office :—Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

Sanitary Inspectors and Assistants :

MAIDENHEAD U.D.

W. E. HARDING (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert., Sanitary Inspector.

GORDON J. T. DEAN (Cert.) R.S.I., additional Sanitary Inspector from 1st July, 1936.

Assistant to Sanitary Inspector : D. Wilson-Jones, from 11th February, 1935.

Clerk : G. Penford, from 4th February, 1936.

Office : Guildhall, Maidenhead. Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

WOKINGHAM U.D.

C. W. MARKS, M.Inst. M.C.E., M.S.I.A., Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector : A. H. Newport, from 5th March, 1936.

Two Clerical Assistants for combined office.

Office : Town Hall, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 323.

COOKHAM R.D.

J. H. JOYNT (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Food Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor from 1st
July, 1934.

First Assistant : A. Swan, from 19th November, 1934.

Second Assistant : L. C. Stewart, from 18th November, 1935.

Office : 38A, High Street, Maidenhead.

Telephone : Maidenhead 1590.

EASTHAMPSTEAD R.D.

H. CHARLESWORTH (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and
Other Foods Cert., Sanitary Inspector and Building
Surveyor, from 1st June, 1934.

A. FURNISS (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Other
Foods Cert., Second Sanitary Inspector, etc., from 1st
March, 1937.

A. E. NIXON (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Third Sanitary
Inspector, etc., from 8th February, 1937.

Clerk : R. J. Guy, from 21st October, 1935.

Office : Council Offices, Church Road, Bracknell.

Telephone : Bracknell 4.

WINDSOR R.D.

W. H. ROWSELL (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Other
Foods Cert., Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor,
from 1st April, 1937.

Address : West Lodge, Heather Drive, Sunningdale.

Telephone : Ascot 663.

WOKINGHAM R.D.

W. L. LONGHURST (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector.

D. EVANS (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Other Foods
Cert., Second Sanitary Inspector, from 3rd March, 1937.

Student Assistant : Wm. K. Manifould, from November
19th, 1934.

Office : Board Room, Barkham Road, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 264.

Isolation Hospital.

Borough Isolation Hospital, St. Mark's Road, Maidenhead, for
Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and other infectious diseases.
Available for all East Berks Districts.

Matron :—Miss T. F. Sephton.

Telephone, Maidenhead 482.

In the Report for 1934 (pages 10—11) an account was given of the Scheme formulated by the Berks County Council, in reviewing the Isolation Hospital accommodation in East Berks, under powers conferred by Sec. 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, also of the consequent alteration in the agreements made by the Maidenhead Corporation (Owners of the Hospital) with the Councils of the respective Districts and with Windsor Urban District for the reception of cases.

The official accommodation now is :—

Diphtheria Cases.—22 beds in Main Wards and Side Wards with
3 or 4 beds in Room Upstairs available for convalescent cases.

Scarlet Fever Cases.—16 beds in Main Wards with 3 or 4 additional
beds for convalescents in Room Upstairs.

Cubicle Block.—6 single-bed wards and 2 two-bed wards, total
10 beds.

Grand total of beds—48.

The Smallpox Hospital belonging to Windsor R.D. on the Ham Island, Old Windsor, has now been abandoned as accommodation has now been provided at the new Smallpox Hospital, Reading. The same remark applies to the nucleus Smallpox Hospital at Barkham Ride, belonging to the Wokingham District and the Hospital Tents stored at Maidenhead. (See Report 1934, page 11, for details.)

General Hospitals.

The General Hospitals available for patients residing in the East Berks Districts include :—

The Maidenhead Hospital, Maidenhead (Tel. 1361) for Borough of Maidenhead and Cookham Rural District.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (Tel. 883) for Windsor Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (Tel. 2231) for Borough of Wokingham, Wokingham Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

LABORATORIES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

By an arrangement with The Clinical Research Association, Ltd., Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, every medical practitioner practising in the East Berks Districts is provided with outfits for taking and transmitting to the above-named Association, Swabs for Diphtheria, Sputum for Tubercle and Blood for Typhoid or Enteric Fever. The cost of examination and report (of which a duplicate is sent to the Medical Officer of Health) is defrayed by the Local Authority of the District wherein the patient resides.

Examination of other morbid materials may be arranged for, and further information or outfits supplied on application to : The Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Maidenhead.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION.

Terminal disinfection, i.e., disinfection of premises, clothing, etc., after removal to hospital, recovery or death of a patient suffering from a notifiable infectious disease is carried out in a modified form in all Districts by the Sanitary Inspector or an assistant acting on his behalf, the usual procedure being by spraying

with diluted Formalin Solution, or by a Formalin tablet vaporising lamp. In special cases bedding, clothing, etc., are removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead, to be treated in the steam disinfecter. Occasionally, upon the request of the householder or the doctor in attendance disinfection is carried out after other (non-notifiable) diseases such as Cancer. The cost of this process is borne by the District Council concerned, but subsequent work such as stripping, cleansing, and re-decorating the room occupied by the patient is borne by the owner or occupier.

Nursing Associations.

Maidenhead and District Nursing Association.—3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead. Telephone, Maidenhead 651.

Ascot and neighbourhood.—Royal Victoria Cottage Nursing Home. —South Ascot. Telephone, Ascot 35.

Arborfield and Shinfield.—Hon. Sec. Miss Jervoise, Targett's Farm, Arborfield. Nurse Hedges, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Binfield.—Hon. Sec. Miss Bayne Jardine, "Crix," Binfield. Nurse Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., ex-Queen's Nurse.

Bracknell, Easthampstead and Warfield.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Barnett, Farley Moor, Binfield. Nurse Dundon, Certified Midwife. Nurse Whitlock, General trained.

Bray and Holyport.—Hon. Sec. Miss Thompson, "Sunnyside," Holyport. Nurse John, District trained, S.C.M.

Cookham and Cookham Dean.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Whitehouse, White-ways, Cookham. Nurse Overson, S.C.M. (temporary Nurse).

Crazies Hill, Remenham and Hurley.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Eric Noble, Park Place, Henley. Nurse Sage, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Crowthorne, Sandhurst and St. Sebastian.—Hon. Sec. Miss Monck, Aldworth, Crowthorne. Miss Munro, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse. Miss Macdonald, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Finchampstead and Barkham.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Bannatyne, Avenue Lodge, Crowthorne. Nurse Watkins, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Hurst, Bearwood and Winnersh.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Wilkin, "Buttercups," Hurst. Nurse Krauss, S.C.M.

Littlewick and Burchetts Green.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. de Goldschmidt, Lane End, Burchetts Green. Nurse Douglas-Abbot, District trained, S.C.M.

Old Windsor.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Palmer, General Stores, Old Windsor.
Nurse Tuck, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Shottesbrooke and White Waltham.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Lonsdale,
Shottesbrooke. Nurse Wainwright, District trained, S.C.M.

Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.—Hon. Sec. Miss Bullock-Webster,
Grove Cottage, Sonning. Nurse Rostron, S.C.M.

Swallowfield, Farley Hill, Beech Hill and Spencers Wood.—Hon.
Sec. Miss Allfrey, Farley Castle. Nurse Pike, District trained,
S.C.M.

Twyford and Ruscombe.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Newberry, London Road,
Twyford. Mrs. Fisher, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Wargrave and Knowl Hill.—Hon. Sec. Miss N. Huggins, High-
cockett, Wargrave. Miss Cameron, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's
Nurse.

Nursing Homes.

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Telephone Number.</i>
St. Michael's, Ascot 	Ascot 113
The Priory, Ascot 	Winkfield Row 67
22, The Drive, London Road, Earley ...	
"Westwood," Elm Road, Earley 	—
"Ashington," Boyne Hill Avenue, Maidenhead	
"Glenholme," 37, Furze Platt Road, Maidenhead 	—
Maidenhead Nursing Association, 3-5, Castle Hill 	Maidenhead 651
Maidenhead Nursing Home, Ray Mead Road, Maidenhead 	Maidenhead 639
"Wayside," Cookham Road, Maidenhead ...	Maidenhead 551
"Oxford Villa," Furze Platt 	—
Evelyn Convalescent Home, Wargrave ...	Wargrave 95
Woodclyffe Home, Wargrave 	Wargrave 78
New Lodge Clinic, Windsor Forest ...	Winkfield Row 25
"Ellendene," 4, Matthews Green Road, Wokingham 	Wokingham 427
St. Martin's Home, Sturges Road, Wokingham	Wokingham 322
Winfield, Oxford Road, Wokingham ...	Wokingham 197

Infant Welfare Centres.

Ascot.—Parish Room, King Edward's Road, fortnightly, Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.

Binfield.—Infant Welfare Centre, third Thursday in the month, 2.30—4.30 p.m.

Bracknell.—Boys' Club, fortnightly, Thursday, 2.30—4.30 p.m.

Crowthorne.—Wesleyan School Room, Duke's Ride, second Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Finchampstead.—Village Hall, 1st and 2nd Fridays in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Maidenhead.—“The Wilderness,” Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Fridays, 2—4 p.m.

Sandhurst.—Mission Hall, Branksome Hill Road, College Town, third Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Sunninghill and South Ascot.—Cordes Hall, fortnightly, Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

Wokingham.—Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, second and fourth Thursdays in the month, 2—4 p.m.

The home visiting in connection with these centres (except Maidenhead) is carried out by the County whole-time Visitors or by the District Nurses. In Maidenhead the visiting is carried out by the Corporation Health Visitors.

Ante-natal Clinics.

MAIDENHEAD.

An Ante-natal Clinic, in connection with the Maidenhead Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, is held at the Maternity Home, 5, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, every Wednesday at 2.15 p.m. Medical Attendant :—E. Mary Bell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., who was formerly Hon. Assist. Physician and Anaesthetist at the Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital.

WOKINGHAM.

At the Memorial Clinic, Denmark Street, Wokingham, on the 2nd Thursday of the month. Medical Attendant :—Dr. Chapman.

Other Clinics.

The V.D. Clinics are held at Reading and Oxford, the days and hours of attendance are :

. Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

Men.	Wednesdays ...	2 p.m.
	Saturdays ...	5 p.m.
Women.	Wednesdays ...	5 p.m.
	Saturdays ...	3 p.m.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Men.	Wednesdays ...	6 p.m.
	Saturdays ...	3 p.m.
Women	Mondays ...	6 p.m.
	Wednesdays ...	3 p.m.

Specimens for examination may be sent to

The Pathological Laboratory,
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

or

The Pathological Laboratory,
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Specimens for Wassermann's Test should be sent to the
V.D. Laboratory,

St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, S.W.1.

or

The Pathological Laboratory,
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

The County Tuberculosis Officer sees patients at the following stations :

MAIDENHEAD.

2, Park Street (adjoining Town Hall). 4th Mondays,
1—3 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

Town Hall. 3rd Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.

WINDSOR.

Church Rooms, Church Street. 1st Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.
also at

12, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. Every Saturday
11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Specimens of sputum are examined free of charge and outfits
supplied on application to

The Tuberculosis Officer,
11, Abbot's Walk,
The Forbury,
Reading.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

Orthopaedic Clinics, branches of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, are held at the following centres :

MAIDENHEAD.

The Hospital, St. Luke's Road, on Fridays, at 2.30 p.m.

SANDHURST.

Mission Room, Branksome Hill Road, on Mondays, at
1.30 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

The Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, on Fridays, at
2 p.m.

The branches at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, at The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and at Victoria Hall, Greys Road, Henley, are also available for patients in the East Berks Districts.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

MAIDENHEAD.

Dental. Town Hall every Tuesday and Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. and at 2 p.m., also Monday at 2 p.m. except on the fourth Monday of the month.

Eye. Town Hall every second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2.15 p.m. Extra Clinics by arrangement.

Minor Ailments. Town Hall at 10 a.m. every morning except Wednesdays.

Nose, Ear and Throat. Maidenhead Hospital, time and date by arrangement.

Orthopaedic. Maidenhead Hospital (Out-Patients' Department) every Friday at 2 p.m. Remedial Exercises on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m.

Orthoptic (Squint). Town Hall, Thursdays, at 10 a.m.

Ringworm : X-Ray Treatment by arrangement with Dr. D. G. Arthur at 5, North Common Road, Ealing, W.5.

Speech and Breathing Clinic. The Wilderness, Mondays and Thursdays. Mornings 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Tuberculosis. Town Hall, on the fourth Monday of every month at 1.30 p.m. (Dr. A. D. Kemp, County Tuberculosis Officer.)

The School Clinics enumerated above, with the exception of the Tuberculosis Clinic, are organized and controlled by the Maidenhead Education Authority for children attending the Maidenhead schools only.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Children attending schools outside the Borough of Maidenhead come under the jurisdiction of the Berks County Education Authority and for them separate Clinics are held at various Centres throughout the County.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.

The following is a List of the Certifying Factory Surgeons for the undermentioned Districts :—

MAIDENHEAD URBAN.

Dr. O. P. Frank, Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

WOKINGHAM URBAN.

Dr. E. F. Smith, 1, Broad Street, Wokingham.

COOKHAM RURAL.

Except for the Civil Parishes of Bisham and Hurley.

Dr. O. P. Frank, Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

The Civil Parishes of Bisham and Hurley.

Dr. P. C. Parr, Quarry House, Marlow.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL.

The Civil Parishes of Binfield, Crowthorne and Sandhurst.

Dr. E. F. Smith, 1, Broad Street, Wokingham.

The Civil Parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield and Winkfield.

Dr. R. H. P. Hick, Larkfield, Bracknell.

WINDSOR RURAL.

The Civil Parishes of Clewer Without and Old Windsor.

Dr. A. D. Crofts, Old Institute House, Sheet Street, Windsor.

The Civil Parishes of Sunningdale and Sunninghill.

Dr. J. M. Duncan, Murtle, Sunninghill.

WOKINGHAM RURAL.

The Civil Parishes of Earley, Shinfield and Swallowfield.

Dr. Franklin Cox, 163, King's Road, Reading.

The Civil Parishes of Remenham, Ruscombe, St. Nicholas Hurst, Sandford and Woodley, Sonning, Twyford and Wargrave.

Dr. L. G. H. Furber, Twyford.

The Civil Parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Finchampstead, Newland, Winnersh, and Wokingham Without.

Dr. E. F. Smith, 1, Broad Street, Wokingham.

The Address of the local H.M. Inspector of Factories is :

7, Castle Street,

Reading. (*Tel.* Reading 3646.)

LIST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD.

Dr. O. P. Frank,
Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution :

Dr. W. J. F. Symons,
9, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.

BOROUGH OF WOKINGHAM.

Dr. Ralph Rose, 10, Crescent Road, Wokingham, also
Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution.

RURAL DISTRICT OF COOKHAM.

For the Parishes of Bray and Cookham.

Dr. O. P. Frank, Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

For the Parish of Bisham.

Dr. F. H. P. Wills, "The Old House," Great Marlow,
Bucks.

For the Parish of Hurley.

Dr. F. C. Young, "Meadowside," Twyford.

For the Parish of Waltham St. Lawrence.

Dr. J. McCrea, "Lisna," Wargrave.

RURAL DISTRICT OF EASTHAMPSTEAD.

For the Parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield and part of
Winkfield (Bracknell).

Dr. R. H. R. Hick, "Larkfield," Bracknell,
also Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution.

For the Parish of Winkfield (except village of Bracknell).

Dr. J. A. Vernon, "Firlands," Ascot.

For the Parish of Binfield.

Dr. L. Jacob, "Bracondale," Popeswood, Bracknell.

For the Parish of Crowthorne.

Dr. E. F. Chapman, "Quatre Bras," Crowthorne.

For the Parish of Sandhurst.

Dr. C. H. Nash, "St. Michael's Cottage," Sandhurst.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.

For the Parish of Old Windsor.

Dr. A. G. Osborne, 14, Sheet Street, Windsor.

Dr. J. W. Bird, D.S.O., High Street, Egham, Medical
Officer to Public Assistance Institution, Old Windsor.

For the Parish of Sunningdale.

Dr. J. Matthews-Duncan, "Murtle," Sunninghill.

For the Parish of Sunninghill.

Dr. J. Matthews-Duncan, "Murtle," Sunninghill.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WOKINGHAM.

For the Parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Finchampstead,
Newland, Winnersh and Wokingham Without.

Dr. Ralph Rose, "Nursted," South Drive, Wokingham.

For the Parishes of Earley, Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.

Dr. Wm. N. May, "The White House," Sonning.

For the Parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield.

Dr. G. Halpin, "Swallowfield Grange," near Reading.

For the Parishes of Twyford, Ruscombe and St. Nicholas
Hurst.

Dr. F. C. Young, "Meadowside," Twyford.

For the Parishes of Wargrave and Remenham.

Dr. J. McCrea, "Lisna," Wargrave.

PUBLIC ANALYST (FOR THE COUNTY).

J. THOMPSON, PH.D., F.I.C.,
Reading University.

CONSULTANTS.

The following consultants have been retained by the Berks County Council and are available for cases of the nature specified, in all parts of the Combined Districts except Maidenhead, where application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR PUERPERAL FEVER and any other serious complication associated with pregnancy :

G. O. Lambert, M.D., B.Ch., 9, Eldon Square, Reading.
(Tel. 3958).

C. B. Baxter, M.B., F.R.C.S., 26, Bath Road, Reading.
(Tel. 4636.)

F. G. Proudfoot, M.D., C.M., 43, St. Giles, Oxford. (Tel. 2105.)

W. D. Sturrock, M.D., B.Ch., 32, Holywell, Oxford.
(Tel. 2629.)

A. M. Amsler, M.B., B.S., Eton Court House, Eton.
(Tel. Windsor 345.) (Retired 1936.)

D. M. W. Maxwell, M.B., F.R.C.S., Eton. (Tel. Windsor 24)

For MAIDENHEAD, the corresponding Consultants are :—

C. M. Gwillim, M.D., F.R.C.S., 82, Wimpole Street, W.1.
(Tel. Welbeck 2405.)

D. M. W. Maxwell, 22, High Street, Eton, Bucks. (Tel. Windsor 24.)

FOR CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

J. Mills, M.D., Ch.B., Pathological Laboratory, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading. (Tel. 2231 Reading.)

During office hours a request for Dr. Mill's attendance should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health (Tel. Reading 3081) and not directly to Dr. Mills.

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

R. M. Davidson, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., 11, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. (Tel. Reading 3081.)

The services of the County Veterinary Inspector for the purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, 11, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. (Tel. Reading 3081.)

List of Midwives Practising

IN

East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Armitage, M.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Bond, V. L.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Brett, E.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Bridges, E. M.	...	Grazeley.
Cameron, O. I.	...	"Elmfield," Hare Hatch, Twyford.
Campbell, M. W.	...	"Ashingdon," Boyn Hill Avenue, Maidenhead.
Douglas-Abbott, G.	...	Heathcote, Littlewick.
Dundon, M.	...	3, Victoria Road, Bracknell.
Fisher, M.	...	4, Hurst Road, Twyford.
Glover, D. E. M.	...	"Almeda," 76, Pinkneys Road, Maidenhead.
Grigailis, A.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Hedges, H.	...	School Green, Shinfield.
John, E. M.	...	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
John, V. D.	...	"Warboro," Holyport Road, Bray.
Krauss, E.	...	Watmore Lane, Winnersh.
Macdonald, F. M.	...	"Weeholme," Sandhurst.
Magee, E. J.	...	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
McCaubrey, A.	...	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Mitchell, S. M. E.	...	1, College Road, Maidenhead.
Munro, M. E.	...	"Briarwood," Forest Road, Crowthorne.
Noakes, D. L.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Palmer, J.	...	"Westwood," Elm Road, Earley.
Pantoll, A. M. M.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Peel, E. B.	...	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Pike, E.	...	The Nurse's Bungalow, Spencers Wood.

Rance, A.	...	20, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead.
Rostron, S. J.	...	"Peel Cottage," Pound Lane, Sonning.
Sage, G.	...	Remenham Hill, near Henley.
Sanderoff, A. K.	...	"Winfield," Oxford Road, Wokingham.
Sartain, M. M.	...	1, Clifton Cottage, Albany Road, Old Windsor.
Smith, R. M.	...	22, The Drive, Whitegates, London Road, Earley.
Stone, H. E.	...	Waltham St. Lawrence.
Talbot, E. I.	...	"Brynmill," Easthampstead Road, Wokingham.
Troutt, M. A. P.	...	4, Dell Cottages, Cookham Rise.
Tuck, M.	...	The Bungalow, Church Road, Old Windsor.
Wainwright, F.	...	"Netherclift," White Waltham.
Watkins, G. E.	...	The Cottage, Finchampstead.
Westmacott, D. E.	...	Moss Vale, Blacknest Road, Sunningdale.
Wheeler, N. C.	...	3, Salcombe Drive, Earley.
Williamson, E.	...	2, Stanley Villas, Forest Road, Binfield.

The following, although not resident, take cases in these districts :

Auton, M. A.	...	7, Abbot's Walk, Reading.
Charles, E. A.	...	200, Shinfield Road, Reading.
George, M.	...	7, Abbot's Walk, Reading.
Goodenough, B. E.	...	95, King's Road, Windsor.
Higby, M. A. E.	...	Riley Nurses Home, Marlow.
Lewcock, L. E.	...	"Opunake," Shirley Avenue, Whitley Wood Road, Reading.
Mashery, G. J.	...	42, Watchetts Road, Camberley.
Parsons, A.	...	48, Eastern Avenue, Reading.
Rawsthorne, M. A.	...	Riley Nurses Home, Marlow.
Reily, E. A.	...	29, Albany Road, Windsor.
Robinson, W. N.	...	30, King's Road, Windsor.
Tiley, E. M.	...	7, Abbot's Walk, Reading.
Walters, M.	...	15, Queen's Road, Windsor.
Ward, G. E.	...	"Swallowfield," Slough Road, Datchet.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR ABNORMAL CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY.

The County Medical Officer has made arrangements by which any woman who needs treatment in hospital on account of abnormal conditions associated with pregnancy or parturition may obtain such treatment at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, or the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, or the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

Transport by ambulance will also be provided if the doctor in attendance is prepared to certify that such is necessary in the interests of the patient.

In cases of emergency application for admission, ambulance, etc., should be made directly to the hospital by the doctor in attendance on the patient, but in less urgent circumstances it is advisable to arrange for the patient to attend as an out-patient for preliminary examination at the Hospital.

Alternatively, one or other of the Consultants whose names, addresses and telephone numbers are given in the previous paragraph may be called in consultation at the patient's home, and if any bacteriological examination is required in consequence of that consultation the cost will be defrayed by the County Council.

These arrangements hold good throughout the East Berks Districts with the exception of Maidenhead Borough where the following Scheme for ante-natal examination was inaugurated on the 1st April, 1936 :—

SCHEME FOR ANTE-NATAL SERVICE.

(BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD).

All expectant mothers who are *not* insured under the National Insurance Scheme and who engage with a midwife for the confinement are eligible for ante-natal examination either at the Clinic, 5, Castle Hill, on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m., or by any of the local doctors whom they may choose, the cost being defrayed by the Local Authority.

The *first* examination should be as early as possible and not later than the *beginning* of the 7th month of pregnancy.

The *last* examination should be during the last month of pregnancy.

Other intermediate examinations may be made at the discretion of the examining doctor.

The examination may take place at the Clinic, 5, Castle Hill (by arrangement with the Matron), *or* at the Doctor's Surgery, *or* at the patient's home.

A midwife, on engagement, should explain the Scheme and advise such examination.

The expectant mother has free choice of doctor on the understanding that the same doctor will be called in should the midwife send for medical aid during the confinement.

The midwife should arrange with the doctor chosen for the examination and be present at the time.

It is to be noted that the midwife is not hereby relieved from the ante-natal duties set out in Section E (pages 34-39) of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board (1934 Edition).

If ante-natal examination is refused, the fact should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health by the midwife.

The doctor who makes the examination is required to fill in the details contained in the Report Sheet and return the same to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Doctor is requested to retain the Report Sheet until after the confinement and to add a supplementary note stating whether called to assist or not. He is also requested to indicate in his Report whether :—

- (1) Case appears to be normal and may be left to the midwife to deliver.
- (2) Case is *not* normal and that
 - (a) a doctor should be in attendance at confinement,
 - or* (b) the case should be sent to a Hospital or similar institution for confinement,
 - or* (c) the advice of a Consultant Obstetrician is required.

(3) Further examination is necessary.

In the event of special arrangements being required, e.g., under 2 (b) or 2 (c), the doctor should communicate immediately with the Medical Officer of Health.

The fees payable to the doctor are :—

(1) *In respect of non-insured persons* (Non-panel patients) for first examination and report—7s. 6d.

(2) For any subsequent examination and report upon the same person—5s. 0d.

(3) *In respect of insured persons* (Panel patients), for copy of similar notes or recommendations made in the course of an ante-natal examination—2s. 6d.

(4) Compensatory fee payable to midwife in respect of a case engaged by her and taken out of her practice as a result of this scheme, e.g., under 2 (a) or 2 (b)—10s. 0d.

A continuation of this Scheme to provide for medical examinations *after* child-birth (Post-natal Service) will be inaugurated in 1937.

Maidenhead
Urban Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres), 1934, before extension	...	...	...	2,124
Area (in acres), 1935, after extension	...	...	...	5,026
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	17,520
Population (estimated for 1936)	...	...	...	23,020
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...		4,163
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)				4,506
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, 1st April, 1937	...	...	...	6,543
Average Persons per house	...	...	...	3.52
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1937	...	...	...	£201,624
Sum represented by penny Rate, ditto	...	...	...	£770
Outstanding Loans at 31st March, 1936 :	£	s.	d.	
Education	...	...	...	28963 6 5
Electricity	...	...	...	64270 18 10
Housing	...	...	...	250280 11 9
General	...	...	...	65559 2 2
				£409,073 19 2

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

			Total.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.
Live Births	{ Legitimate	...	299	169	130	13.55
	{ Illegitimate	...	13	5	8	
	Totals	...	312	174	138	

							<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
							<i>total births.</i>
Still Births	...	...	15	12	3		45.87
							<i>Crude</i>
							<i>Death Rate</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	271	125	146	11.77
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions, Hospitals and Nursing Homes—45.76.							
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth					from puerperal sepsis		1
					other puerperal causes		1
Rate per 1,000 registered births, 6.12.							

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	38.46
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	33.44
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	153.85
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

Comments on the population of Maidenhead Urban District appeared in the corresponding paragraph of the Report for 1932 and there is no need for repetition.

The following are the figures relating to the growth of the population at fixed periods since the beginning of the present century.

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	...	...	12,980
„ „ „ „ 1911	...	...	15,219
„ „ „ „ 1921	...	...	16,730
„ „ „ „ 1931	...	...	17,520
„ estimated by Registrar-General for :			
„ „ „ „ 1932	...	...	17,630
„ „ „ „ 1933	...	...	17,690
„ „ „ „ 1934	...	...	21,707
„ „ „ „ 1935	...	...	23,110
„ „ „ „ 1936	...	...	23,020

On the 1st April, 1934, a considerable portion of the Cookham Rural District was added to Maidenhead Urban District. The population in the added area was estimated at 5,927 persons. The figure given above for the population of Maidenhead in 1934 represents the average population for that year.

4. BIRTHS.

After correction for residents and non-residents, the net number of Births (live and still) attributed to this District is 327. Of these, 15 were still births and 14 or 4.28 per cent. illegitimate. In the previous year there were 28 illegitimate births giving a percentage of 8.17.

Calculated per thousand of population the Birth Rate works out at 13.55, as compared with 14.84 in the previous year, and an average for ten years of 14.91.

The various particulars in relation to Births are set out below.

Gross number of Births registered locally :—

Legitimate	...	...	...	178	155	333
Illegitimate	...	...	...	10	10	20
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	188	165	353
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Notifications of Births received by the Medical Officer of Health under the Acts of 1907 and 1915 were :—

Notified by Doctors	...	...	...	...	113
„ „ Midwives	...	...	...	...	233
„ „ Others	...	...	...	...	0
					<hr/>
					346
					<hr/>

Registered but not notified	...	...	...	8
Illegitimate births notified	...	...	...	24
Still-births notified	...	...	...	13
Still-births registered	...	...	...	14

Net number of births corrected for residents and non-residents :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	169	130	299
Illegitimate	5	8	13
Still-births (1 illegitimate)	12	3	15
Total	<u>186</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>327</u>

5. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered locally has to be corrected for non-residents who die, for instance, in institutions in the district, and also for residents who die elsewhere. The number so obtained expressed in terms per thousand of the population estimated as at mid-year gives the crude Death Rate. In order to make this strictly comparable with death rates in other districts, a further correction has to be made for “age and sex distribution of the population,” otherwise a residential district with a large proportion of retired elderly people would compare unfavourably with an industrial district where young healthy males preponderate. As explained at length in the Report for 1934 (pages 198—202) this correction is applied by a factor supplied by the Registrar General and the figure so obtained is known as the Standard Death Rate.

The numbers and figures involved in these calculations are as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place			
in the District	144	155	299
Plus Residents dying elsewhere			
(inward transfers)	18	20	38
Minus Non-residents dying in the			
District (outward transfers)	<u>37</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>66</u>
Net numbers	<u>125</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>271</u>
Deaths in Institutions ... ..	...	...	124
Inquests ... ..	...	...	21
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	1

The net number of Deaths attributed to the district for 1936 is 271, which gives a crude Death Rate of 11.77 per 1,000 of estimated population. In the previous year the total was 251 and the crude Death Rate 10.86. The average for the past ten years is 12.14.

The correcting factor as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained above is 0.88. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $11.77 \times 0.88 = 10.36$, which is the same as for Cookham Rural District. In the previous year it was 9.54.

The principal causes of death in this district during the past years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>
1. Cancer	36	40	47	29
2. Heart Disease	76	72	75	54
3. Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	24	26	29	26
4. Influenza	2	4	6	15
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	50	25	23	31
6. Disease of the Kidneys ...	6	8	6	6
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	9	7	16	8
8. Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	12	11	14	11
9. All other Infectious Diseases	3	5	2	3
10. Suicide	3	3	4	2
11. Accidents, etc.	10	15	13	9
12. Senile Decay	1	5	1	7

* Before extension of the Borough.

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 12 deaths, as against 19 in the preceding year. These referred to 10 legitimate infants and 2 illegitimate, in addition there were 15 still-births, of which one was illegitimate.

The respective rates work out as follows :—

Infant Mortality Rate (average for past ten years)	...	52.09
All infants per 1,000 live births (1936)	... ..	38.46
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	33.44
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	153.85
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	45.87

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Acute									
Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-									
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Heart									
Failure ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus									
(wasting)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Totals ...</i>	7	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	12

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Sanitary Staff consists of two whole-time Sanitary Inspectors, the unqualified assistant mentioned in the previous year's Report having now qualified, one student assistant and one clerk, part of whose time is spent in clerical work for the United Districts. The remarks as to inconvenience and inadequacy of office premises (see Report 1935-36) are still applicable.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this district is carried out by the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association, a voluntary institution, whose headquarters are at Nos. 3 and 5, Castle Hill. A full description of the activities of this Association was given in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 35—37). These have been extended still further by the establishment of a branch at Pinkneys Green to cope with the work in the outlying part of the added area. The name, address, etc., of the Nurse employed in that area is :—

Mrs. Glover, Queen's Nurse, "Almeda," Pinkneys Road. Tel. Maidenhead 975.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Nursing Association during the year ended March 31st, 1937.

LOCAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

STAFF ON 31ST MARCH, 1937.

Superintendent :

Mrs. A. M. Pantoll, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife and certified Royal Sanitary Institute.

Nursing Staff :

Mrs. Glover, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.
 Miss Grigailis, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.
 Miss Noakes, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.
 Miss Gould, Queen's Nurse.
 Miss Armitage, Certified Midwife.
 Mrs. Bond, Certified Midwife.
 Miss Brett, Certified Midwife.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH, 1937.

CASES.

General (Cases)	364
Midwifery (District)	39
Maternity (District)	33
Midwifery Cases (House)	32
Maternity Cases (House)	59
Ante-Natal Clinic	17
*Old Age Pensioners	19
*Parish Relief	9
*School Children	1
*Children under School age	3
Total	576
(* Nursed Free)	
Previous year	638

Attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinic	36
Sessions	23
New Patients	17

Number of Visits, 1936-37.

April	998
May	1023
June	1107
July	1006
August	880
September	909
October	1055
November	1038
December	1117
January	1334
February	1385
March	1252
Total	13,104
Previous year	13,130

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The facilities for examination of morbid specimens (swabs, sputa, etc.) are uniform throughout the United Districts, and are described under the appropriate heading in the Preface.

Following is a record of the work done during the past year :—

(1) Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners for examination and report, to the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	35	500	535
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	7	63	70
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	0	0	0
Other Specimens	...	...	9	7	16
			<hr/> 51	<hr/> 570	<hr/> 621

(2) Swabs sent from the Borough Isolation Hospital to the Clinical Research Association for examination :

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	86	364	450
Other Specimens	...	...	0	0	0
					<hr/>
Grand Total					450

(3) Samples of Rag Flock taken by Sanitary Inspector and examined by the Clinical Research Association, London :

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	...	6
Conforming to standard	...	...	...	...	...	5
Not so conforming	...	...	...	...	...	1

(4) Four samples of “ Certified Milk ” were taken by the Sanitary Inspector at the request of the Ministry of Health (under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923) and sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading. No sample proved to be below the recognised limit.

(5) Official samples of milk, food and drugs taken by the Police (under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts) :

Milk	44
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

One sample was reported poor in fat and three others low in non-fatty solids.

(6) Samples and specimens examined and reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health :

MILK (unofficial samples) 27

All of which proved to be genuine.

WATER : samples from wells, etc. : None this year.

OTHER : One specimen of hair for Ringworm Fungus from School Clinic, which was negative.

10. LEGISLATION.

There has been no alteration to the list of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, etc., in force in this district, which remains the same as recorded at Page 13 in the Survey Report for 1930.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

The Hospitals available for the inhabitants of this district include :

The Maidenhead General Hospital (Tel. M'head 1362) ... 56 beds.

The Public Assistance Institution (Tel. M'head 305) ... 90 beds.

The Borough Isolation Hospital (Tel. M'head 482) ... 48 beds.

The General and Special Hospitals in Reading, Windsor and London are also used to a considerable extent.

The following particulars relating to the Maidenhead General Hospital are abstracted from the 56th Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1935 :—

MAIDENHEAD HOSPITAL. IN-PATIENTS.

	1935.	1936.
1. Total number of available beds on December 31st	56	56
2. Average number of beds available during the year	54.9	55.02
3. Average number of patients resident daily throughout the year	43.8	44.84
4. Number of In-patients in the Hospital on 1st January	25	62
5. Number of In-patients admitted during the year	962	903
6. Number of In-patients in Hospital on 31st December	54	34

7.	Average number of days each patient was resident	16.6	17.6
8.	Number of Patients admitted and discharged who were resident for :—		
	i. only 1 day	97	46
	ii. 2 or 3 days	126	104
9.	Average daily cost per In-patient	9/0½	9/5½

OUT-PATIENTS.

	1935.	1936.
1. Total number of new Out-patients	1,987	2,291
2. „ „ „ Out-patient Attendances	7,907	9,400
3. Average cost of each Out-patient attendance	2s. 2.4d.	1s. 11.55d.
4. Average total cost of each Out-patient	8s. 7d.	8s. 0¾d.
Number of Private Ward Patients	119	130
„ „ Operations (General Anæsthetics)	483	599
„ „ Dental Anæsthetics, Out-patient Departments	657	678
„ „ Minor Operations, Out-patient Department	110	209
„ „ X-Ray Examinations	1,272	1,302
Road Traffic Accident In-patients	71	54
Ophthalmic patients	—	1,010

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME.

The position at the end of 1936 with regard to the Contributory Scheme, of which the Organiser is Captain R. M. Guthrie, Maidenhead Hospital, is as follows :—

New members enrolled	1,825
Lapsed members rejoined	300
Total	2,125

Members' contributions were increased by £413 16s. 9d. over those of the previous year.

There were 1,965 members who received treatment at the Maidenhead and its associated Hospitals, 512 as In-patients and 1,453 through the Out-patient departments, the total number of days for In-patients being 9,577 and the attendances for Out-patients totalling 4,356, included in which were :—

Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	...	214
Dental	...	...	...	...	...	331
X-Ray	...	...	...	...	...	303

In addition to the above, payments were made to 39 London and Provincial Hospitals in respect of treatment given to members in benefit. The number of members who received treatment at these London and Provincial Hospitals was 299, of which 131 were In-patients and 168 Out-patients, the total number of In-patient days being 3,422.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Particulars relating to the Isolation Hospital are as follows :—

ADMISSIONS.

The cases admitted during the year 1936 were :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>		<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead U.D.	...	41	29	70
Wokingham U.D.	...	15	12	27
Cookham R.D.	...	6	0	6
Easthampstead R.D.	...	18	7	25
Windsor R.D.	...	2	1	3
Wokingham R.D.	...	14	14	28
Windsor U.D.	...	10	7	17
Total (1936)	...	106	70	176
Total (1935)	...	65	79	144

ACCOMMODATION.

<i>Diphtheria Block :</i>	<i>Total beds</i>
Main Wards—20 beds, Side Wards—2 beds ...	22
Upstairs—3 or 4 additional beds available for convalescents.	
<i>Scarlet Fever Block :</i>	
Main Wards—16 beds, Side Wards—0 ...	16
Upstairs—3 or 4 additional beds available for convalescents.	
<i>Cubicle Block :</i>	
6 single bed Wards and 2 two-bed Wards ...	10
Grand Total of all Beds ...	48

STAFF.

- (1) *Nursing*.—Matron, Deputy-Matron and twelve permanent nurses. Additional temporary nurses employed as required.
- (2) *Domestic*.—Cook and three maids (resident), three daily charwomen (non-resident), two laundresses (non-resident).
- (3) *Out-door*.—One porter, one gardener, one ambulance driver (all non-resident).

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Isolation Hospital, inclusive of capital, for year to 31st March, 1936, was £4,566 8s. 8d., as detailed below, these figures, however, being subject to audit. The average cost per patient, exclusive of capital or loan charges was £22 15s. 10d.

Expenditure for year to 31st March, 1936 :—							£	s.	d.
Ambulance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	9
Clothing and Bedding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	7
Disinfectants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	3	10
Furniture and Ironmongery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2	0
Medical Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Medical Attendance (Consultations, etc.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	0
Ditto, Staines Hospital (Cases admitted) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	0	0
Ditto, Analysis fees (Swabs, etc.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	10	6
Medicines and Surgical Dressings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	0	4
Nursing (including Uniform allowances) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	6	7
Provisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	9	5
Rates, Taxes and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	16	1
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	3	2
Telephones ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	4
Wages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	0	4
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	8
Superannuation : Employers' Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	16	1
National Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	1
Loan Charges—Principal ...	...	...	...	394	5	0			
Interest ...	...	...	...	513	4	0			
							907	9	0
Capital Expenditure out of Revenue—									
Furniture : Nurses' Quarters and Administration Block ...									
							313	15	8
							4,458	8	8
Proportion of Cost of New Ambulance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	0
							£4,566	8	8

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

The following are the Nursing Homes in this District, the Supervising Authority being the Berks County Council.

The Maidenhead and District Maternity Home, Nos.

3-5, Castle Hill (Tel. 651). Supt. Mrs. Pantoll ... 7 beds.

The Maidenhead Nursing Home, Raymead Road (Tel.

639). Matron, Miss E. E. Gordon ... 9 beds.

The Wayside Nursing Home, Cookham Road (Tel. 551).

Matron, Miss D. Johnstone ... 11 beds.

"Oxford Villa," Furge Platt. Mrs. B. Payne ... 4 beds.

"Glenholme," 37, Furze Platt Road ... 3 beds.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Town Council operate an Ambulance Service using two Motor Ambulances, which are available at any time for use in Maidenhead and the surrounding District.

No charge is made for its use in cases of accident or sickness within the combined areas of the Borough and the Cookham Rural District, but for journeys outside these a fee of 5s. or more according to length of journey is payable.

The journeys made during the past year were :—

<i>Quarter ended.</i>	<i>Accident.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March 31st, 1936 ...	14	177	191
June 30th ,, ...	17	157	174
Sept. 30th ,, ...	26	135	161
Dec. 31st ,, ...	27	151	178
	84	620	704

The Isolation Hospital Ambulance is available for all cases of infectious disease, no charge being made for patients brought to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A full list and description of the Clinics, etc., in connection with the Public Health and School Medical Services is given in the Preface. Details relating to the other special services follow.

13A. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Following are the particulars relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service as carried out under the supervision of the Maidenhead Local Authority.

(1). MIDWIVES.

Midwives practising in this area are neither subsidised nor supervised by the Maidenhead Local Authority, supervision being carried out by the Berks County Council.

The total number practising in this neighbourhood is 13, of which two are in the employ of the County Council (Public Assistance Institution) and six by a voluntary association, namely, the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association.

(2). MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The steps taken to obtain early information of deaths arising from or in connection with child birth for the purpose of investigation are described in a special note in the Preface. During the past year there were two maternal deaths in this district, which were investigated and reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health.

(3). HEALTH VISITING.

Three whole-time Health Visitors are employed who also act as School Nurses. A summary of the work done by them in this connection was given in the Report for 1932 at page 42.

The following is a Summary of Form M.C.W. 96 relating to the foregoing services.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

- (a) To expectant mothers. First visits, 44. Total visits, 85.
- (b) To children under 1 year of age. First visits, 298. Total visits, 1,290.
- (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Total visits, 1,655.

(4). CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908 TO 1932.

The Medical Officer of Health is nominated as the person to whom notices and communications relating to the reception of children for reward should be addressed. Visiting of the homes where children are so received is carried out by the three Health Visitors' who visit regularly at least once every three months or oftener as occasion requires. The results of these visits are recorded and reports at the meetings of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

There are 14 homes in Maidenhead where children are kept for payment and the number of children so kept is 30. With one exception—a home where there are 16 children—all the others have one nurse child only. Each home is visited regularly once a quarter, the large home monthly and additional visits are paid as required to the other homes.

Administration of Part I of the Children Act, 1908.

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the				
Register at the end of the year	...	...	...	14
(b) Number of children on the Register :				
(1) At the end of the year	...	...	...	30
(2) Who died during the year	...	...	...	0
(3) On whom inquests were held during the year	...	...	...	0

Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year who were :—

(1) Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Female, other than Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	0
(3) Male	...	...	...	...	0
Proceedings taken during the year	...	...	...	...	None

(5). INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Following is a summary of the activities in connection with the Maidenhead Welfare Centre during the year 1936 :—

Total number of attendances at the Centre :—

(i.) By children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	2074
(ii.) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	2036

Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the year :—

(i.) Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	134
(ii.) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	52

Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :—

(i.) Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	117
(ii.) Children over the age of 1 year	...	...	...	...	315

Percentage of infants attending Welfare Centre to notified births :
134 out of 333=30.24%.

(6). ANTE-NATAL SERVICE.

In addition to the facilities now available for every uninsured expectant mother who engages with a mid-wife to be examined free of charge by the doctor of her choice (see special note in Preface), an Ante-natal Clinic is held in conjunction with the above at the Maternity Home, No. 5, Castle Hill, on Wednesdays, at 2.30 p.m. The Medical Attendant is Dr. Mary Bell, formerly Hon. Asst. Physician, Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital. The summary of attendances, etc., for the year 1936 is :—

Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at Clinic during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinic during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by this number	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2
Maternity Homes and Hospitals—provided by Voluntary Association and subsidised by the Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

(7). HOME NURSING.

Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing or the nursing of puerperal fever :—

(1) By the Council	0
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(2) By Voluntary Associations	3
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Total number of cases attended during the year by these

nurses	170
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For the institutional nursing of puerperal fever (or pyrexia) there is a special building detached from the main premises, available at the Nursing Home, Castle Hill. There were no cases during the year. The Cubicle Block at the Borough Isolation Hospital is also available for outside cases.

(8). ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The arrangement between the Local Authority and the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Headington, Oxford, for treatment of orthopaedic cases arising in the course of School Medical Service and Child Welfare was described at page 45 in the Report for 1932 and still remains in force. The original total sum of £100 has now been increased to £125 in view of the extension of the Borough and consequent increase in the number of cases eligible for treatment under the Scheme.

The following abstract from the Eighth Annual Report of the local Branch Clinic indicates the nature and extent of the work accomplished during the year :—

During the year ended 31st December, 1936, there were fifty Clinic meetings on Friday afternoons (from 2 p.m.) in the Out-patient Rooms hired for the purpose at the Maidenhead Hospital.

On Tuesdays, as well as on Fridays, massage and remedial exercises (the latter chiefly for school children) are conducted by Miss Rita Hale, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.R.T. These constitute a very valuable adjunct to the general work of the Clinic, and Miss Hale is to be congratulated on the success that attends this branch.

The total number of patients treated during 1936 amounted to 308, of these 218 were personally seen and advice given as to treatment, etc., by the Orthopædic Surgeon on the occasion of his attendance at the Clinic on the third Friday of each month. One hundred and forty-eight patients were discharged during the year, seven were transferred from us to other Clinics.

The number of patients admitted to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital, was 14 and the number discharged 18. The number of patients now on the books is 136, which is twenty-six fewer than in 1935; this is gratifying as showing the usefulness of the work. New patients admitted amounted to 94, and the total number of attendances for the year amounted to 1,624.

(9). INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ETC.

The Public Assistance Institution, privately known as 76, St. Mark's Road, is usually called upon to provide temporary accommodation for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. A local branch of the Rescue and Preventive Association has been established for many years at "St. Agnes Lodge," Laburnham Road, under the superintendence of Miss Horsman, where unmarried mothers may find temporary shelter and assistance pending other arrangements. Local charities occasionally give assistance in these cases and generally speaking the necessary relief is always forthcoming.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

As already described in previous Reports, the main water supply of Maidenhead is from the local Water Company. A few of the older houses in the lower part of the town derive their water from tube wells driven into the river drift gravel. This form of supply has proved quite satisfactory both in regard to quantity and quality. The following information in regard to premises connected has been supplied by Mr. Walter Gilroy, Collector to the Company :—

		<i>Connections Existing 1935.</i>	<i>New during 1936.</i>	<i>Total at end of year.</i>
Maidenhead (North Section)	...	4061	118	4179
Maidenhead (South Section)	...	2315	28	2343
Totals	... ..	9446	238	9684

In the newly added area the systematic survey of the sanitary accommodation has been steadily progressing since 1934 and a further batch of 32 premises has had privies and pail closets converted to the water carriage system. At the same time the public water supply has been laid on to the house although in several instances the existing well afforded a sufficient but somewhat inconvenient source of supply.

It has not been necessary this year to take any samples of water for analysis. Samples of the public supply are taken fortnightly by the Company and are invariably satisfactory.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There have been no material additions to the existing sewage system during the past twelve months or any change in the methods of purification.

The Scheme approved by the Council and outlined in the report of their Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, Westminster, for the extension of their main drainage system to the areas added to the Borough and to certain districts of the

old Borough not at present sewered, has been carried a stage forward. Plans, estimates, specifications and other requisite documents, prepared by the above-mentioned firm, have been submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval and sanction for the required loan which amounts to £131,000.

No progress has yet been made with regard to surface water drainage. This matter is urgently in need of attention.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 49). The smaller streams which pass by inhabited areas frequently have rubbish, such as bottles, jars, tins, etc., surreptitiously thrown into them, which have to be cleared out occasionally, but no gross pollution occurs.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As reported in the corresponding paragraphs of previous Reports, the majority of the houses in Maidenhead are provided with water-closets fitted with individual flushing cisterns and are connected by proper drainage systems to cesspools or to the sewers. The main exception comprises a group of approximately 140 cottage properties which are supplied with waste water tipper closets. In addition there are several small blocks of houses similarly equipped, and as a result of the recurring nuisances occasioned by this type of closet and the faulty condition of the drainage in connection therewith, every attempt is being made to secure their conversion to wash-down closets of modern design together with new systems of drainage. At the time of writing, work of conversion has been commenced on six houses.

Progress has been made under the survey of properties which were included in this district by reason of the extension of the Borough boundaries and as a result 13 pail closets and 19 privies have been abolished during the period under review and water closets and the necessary drainage provided in their stead. Also three pail closets were abolished in connection with closure under the Housing Acts and one privy converted to a pail closet as a temporary expedient pending demolition.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

Both the trade and house refuse of the Borough is collected weekly by means of three covered motor dust vans, requiring the services of 3 drivers and 9 loaders.

In addition the private delivery of the refuse from noxious trades of their refuse is permitted at the Depot and there burnt.

The total amount of refuse collected now averages approximately 100 tons per week.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

During the same period approximately 30 tons of sludge are produced at the Sewage Outfall Works and as previously reported in the year 1934, the Council established at the latter a Pulverisation Plant.

The house and trade refuse after pulverisation is dosed with the sludge with the object of forming a compost of manurial value. Part of the process consists of screening the refuse and extracting the major portion of its ash content, which is easily disposed of by sale to neighbouring brick makers.

As a result of the operation of the system for now $2\frac{1}{2}$ years it has been found necessary to take measures to eliminate from the pulverised refuse all tins and desirable to reduce the amount of manual labour involved in the process.

The first object has been attained by the installation of a magnetic separator, which comes into operation near the highest point of the conveyor belt, although it has been found that this operation involves the use of an inordinate amount of electric current.

The purchase and working of a mechanical shovel has reduced considerably the amount of manual labour involved.

The principal difficulty connected with the system which otherwise works efficiently is the seasonal nature of the demand for the compost produced. Its use for agricultural purposes is limited to certain seasons of the year and further confined by inclement weather during when access to the land is difficult and often impossible.

This results in a demand for a larger area of land to be devoted for storage purposes although the accumulation apparently produces some cause for complaint.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The Council have applied to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan of £130,000 for extending their main drainage system to outlying portions of the Borough which were included in the latter in 1934.

In the meanwhile building development in this part of the District continues gradually to increase the number of houses which are cesspool drained and the total number of cesspools within the area is now approximately 3,200.

The clearance of these has necessitated the purchase of three Dennis Motor Vacuum Cesspool Emptiers each of 1,000 gallons capacity.

The average number of cesspools cleared per day during the past winter months is approximately 18 and the contents of these are now all taken to the Sewage Outfall Works and discharged into the high level main sewer.

The previous practice of discharging the cesspool emptiers into manholes on the sewerage system was attended with a certain amount of complaint and has therefore been discontinued.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Guildhall, Maidenhead.

January, 1937.

To J. J. Paterson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I present herewith my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

The summary does not include notices served and work carried out in connection with the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Act, 1930, for which see Special Report at the end.

SUMMARY.

Visits and Re-visits to premises	...	...	...	...	4,128
Number of Formal Notices served	...	...	...	...	62
„ „ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	86
„ „ Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	209
„ „ Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	338
Complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	197
Drains tested with smoke machine	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ „ water	...	...	...	...	301
„ passed after examination (sewer connections, etc.)	...	...	...	...	127
„ opened up for examination (after 24 hours' notice to the occupier of the premises)	...	...	...	...	19
<i>Number and Nature of Nuisances and Defects dealt with :—</i>					
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	4
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	32
Damp Premises	...	...	...	...	23
Defective and Insufficient Cesspools	...	...	...	...	24
„ Chimney-stacks	...	...	...	...	4
„ Coppers	...	...	...	...	30
„ Doors and Sills	...	...	...	...	4
„ and insufficient Drains	...	...	...	...	37
„ Eaves-gutters and Stackpipes	...	...	...	...	18
„ Floors	...	...	...	...	12
„ Flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	11
„ Grates	...	...	...	...	2
„ Plaster (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	10
„ Sinks	...	...	...	...	8
„ Windows	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	38
„ Tenants	...	...	...	...	1
„ Water-closet Chambers	...	...	...	...	4
Foul and defective waste pipes	...	...	...	...	17
Insufficient Light to rooms	...	...	...	...	4
„ Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	...	1
„ Ventilation to rooms	...	...	...	...	5
„ and defective Water-closets	...	...	...	...	32
„ Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	92

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

55

Leaky Roofs and Fillets	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	47
Offensive Streams and Ditches	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets	{ converted to W.C.s and				...	13
Privies	{ drainage systems installed				...	19
Rats and Mice, nuisance from	...	...	...	...	...	57
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unpaved and insanitary Yards	...	...	...	...	...	10
Urinals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	17
Van Dwellers, nuisances arising from	...	...	...	...	...	0
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	4
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	0
Public and Private Library Books Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rooms Cleansed (walls stripped, ceilings whitewashed and paintwork cleansed after infectious disease)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rooms disinfected after :—						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	45
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	43
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	21
School Exclusion Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	26

LIST OF ARTICLES STEAM DISINFECTED AT THE
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Blankets	...	41	Chair Seats	...	6	Mattresses	...	31
Bolsters	...	7	Cushions	...	2	Pillows	...	56
Carpets	...	6	Drums of Dressing	100		Rugs	...	4
Clothing Bdls.	19		Eiderdowns	...	4	Sheets	...	16
Bdls. Bedding	191		Feather Beds	...	7	Miscellaneous		108
Bags of Hair	4							

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act discovered							13
„ „ „ „ „ „ remedied							12
„ „ „ Public Health Acts discovered	...	...					10
„ „ „ „ „ remedied	...	...					10

CINEMAS.

No. of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Contraventions of Bye-laws discovered	...	...	...				1
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...				1

The cleansing of the interior of the “ Cross Keys ” Lodging House is regularly carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act and every effort is made by the Keeper to maintain the premises in a cleanly condition.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	21
Retailers (Milkshops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	40
Distributor’s Licence to sell “ Certified ” Milk (renewed)	...					2
„ „ „ “ Grade A (T.T.) ” Milk (renewed)						2

Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.

Supplementary Licence to Sell Pasteurized Milk ...	1
Certificates of Registration granted to :—	
Wholesale Producers	<i>Nil</i>
Retail Producers	<i>Nil</i>
Retail Purveyors	2
Retailers (Milk Shops, etc.)	2
Number of Informal Samples of Milk submitted to Medical Officer of Health for analyses	27
Result of Analysis. No. of Samples genuine	27
„ „ Sediment Test. No. of Samples containing foreign matter	5
Number of Samples of “ Certified ” Milk submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield	4
Result of Analysis. No. of Samples genuine	4
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—	
Discovered	9
Remedied	8
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—	
Discovered	7
Remedied	7
Number of Inspections	135

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on Register :—

Factories	72
Workshops	113
Workplaces	79
No. of Inspections	153
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts discovered ...	55
„ „ „ „ „ „ remedied ...	51
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories ...	<i>Nil</i>
Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories ...	4
No. of Outworkers on Register	11
No. of Outworkers' premises inspected	6

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

MEAT SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
Contraventions of Meat Regulations and Public Health Acts :—							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the course of the year complaints were received with regard to an offensive trade which had been established in the Ray Mill Road district, to wit, the trade of a bone dealer, without the consent of the Local Authority. Consequent upon these complaints numerous visits were paid to the premises in question, but considerable difficulty was encountered in getting confirmatory evidence that such a trade existed owing to the irregularity both in time and date when the premises were in use. Eventually, confirmation was obtained and Notice served with a view to Statutory action being taken against the occupier, a procedure which was not resorted to however as the premises were vacated shortly afterwards.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. Registered by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Inspections (including visits for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	688
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Contraventions of Bye-Laws discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Licences granted to Slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

A circular letter is sent every quarter to the occupiers of the slaughter houses drawing their attention to the provisions of the Bye-laws, requiring the lime-washing four times every year, of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter house.

RAG FLOCK.

During the year, six samples of Rag Flock were collected and submitted to the Clinical Research Association Ltd., for analyses and in only one instance was the sample found to contravene the Regulations. On inquiries being made it was ascertained that the Flock in question contained a large quantity of cocoa-nut fibre which had been treated with sodium chloride solution as a preliminary process and subsequent washing had failed to remove the salt, hence the excess of impurity (chlorine in the form of insoluble chlorides) which was three times in excess of the limit laid down in the Regulations. The whole of the flock, amounting to about one hundred-weight, was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The use of a mechanical stoker at one of the factories in the district, referred to in last year's Report, was found to contribute largely to the emission of black smoke from the furnace chimney. The owner has now dispensed with the mechanical stoker and reverted to hand stoking with the result that no further complaints have been received.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

One hundred and seventy-six applications were received for advice in baiting and ridding premises of rats and mice and, as in previous years, every effort was made to co-operate with the occupiers in ridding their premises of rodents.

RAT WEEK (NOVEMBER 2nd—7th).

In response to an appeal in the Local Press, a large number of requests were received from persons requiring advice or assistance in baiting or rat-proofing of their premises.

During the course of the week close on a hundred visits were paid to premises in relation to which applications had been received and in addition many of the larger shops and stores known in the past to have been infested were also visited.

The two kinds of bait used were Harrison's "Safety First" and "Klearwell" rat biscuits, and so far as can be ascertained very satisfactory results were in most cases achieved.

SHOP PREMISES.

No. of Shops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	621
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	405
Contraventions of Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928	...					22
,, ,, Public Health Acts discovered	...					13
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, remedied	...	...				12

Twenty-nine shops were inspected under the Shops Act, 1934, and the following contraventions were discovered and remedied :

Lack of sufficient Ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
,, ,, means of Heating	...	...	...		10
,, ,, sanitary conveniences	...	...	...		2
,, ,, washing facilities	...	...	...		1

UNSOUND FOOD.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned, surrendered and destroyed after being examined and found to be unfit for human consumption, namely :

						<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other causes.</i>	<i>Weight in</i>
ENTIRE CARCASSES OF :								<i>lbs.</i>
Calves	...	...	...	...	1	—		149
Pigs	...	...	...	...	2	7*		341

PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS OF :

Cattle	...	...	...	...	12	5	1,187½
Pigs	...	...	...	...	26	6	619½
Sheep	...	...	...	...	—	3	12
Total weight						2,309

	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
Chickens	16½	Others : Jam	13
Ducks	129	Flour	26
Fish	297	Biscuits...	50
Fruit (tinned)	114		
		Total weight	645½

* Including two sucking pigs.

W. E. HARDING,
Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are seven chimney stacks in use in this district, which may on occasion give rise to nuisance from the emission of black smoke or grit. Complaints were formerly received in respect of one of these chimneys, the furnace of which was mechanically stoked. The owner was persuaded to revert to manual stoking, since when no trouble has arisen.

Consequent on alterations to a local brewer's premises, a new and larger stack has been erected and has alleviated the occasional nuisances arising from the emission of grit.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There are no special Bye-laws in force in this District, relating to the premises where Offensive Trades are carried on as under present conditions they are hardly necessary. There are eleven premises where the trades in question are liable to give rise to nuisance, these comprise :

Fish Frying Premises ...	...	...	...	...	8
Fat and Bone Dealer ...	...	...	...	...	2
Paint and Varnish Factory ...	...	...	...	...	1

Several complaints were received regarding a fat and bone dealer's premises which was established without the consent of the Local Authority. The matter was investigated and dealt with without resort to Statutory action. The situation is fully discussed in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 19).

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS (1911 AND 1928).

There are no premises in this District where Rag Flock is manufactured, but there are at least seven where it is used or sold. As a result of the defective condition of Rag Flock as discovered in previous years it has been found necessary to sample materials regularly. Of the six samples which were taken and submitted for analyses during the period under review, one was found not to conform with the prescribed standards, a full explanation for this is given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 19).

23. SCHOOLS.

All the Public Elementary Schools and the two County Schools in this District have the public water supply laid on and, with the exception of two small schools on the outskirts of the Borough, which are drained to cesspools, all have main drainage. As a result of the insufficient and defective condition of the cesspool accommodation of one of these schools (and school-house) in the "added" part of the District, a scheme is under consideration for the reconstruction of the whole of the drainage and its connection to the public sewer, which will be extended for the purpose. A general review of the hygienic conditions and the facilities for children who partake of a mid-day meal at school appears annually in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

With the exception of the outbreak of Diphtheria at one of the schools (see paragraph 30 for details), infectious disease did not affect attendance to any notable extent this year, the schools in fact were remarkably free even from the minor infectious diseases and in no case was it necessary to issue a formal certificate for attendance falling below 60% in any one week throughout the year. Sixty-six children were excluded individually for various temporary ailments by the School Medical Officer during the year under review. On account of Diphtheria 34 children were excluded and 20 on account of Scarlet Fever.

24. SANITARY MATTERS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The matters mentioned under this heading in previous Reports have now been attended to with the exception of surface water drainage and of extension of sewerage facilities to the added area, both of which are still under consideration (see paragraph 15).

The increase of work in the Sanitary Department consequent upon new legislation as well as increase in the size of the District necessitated re-adjustment of the Staff which has been referred to in paragraph 7. The office accommodation is both inadequate and inconvenient.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The matter of housing in this District may be regarded as proceeding very satisfactorily.

The whole of the properties which were described as “slums” and which were scheduled under Housing Programmes have now been dealt with by demolition or closure and the displaced persons rehoused. There remains, therefore, only houses which are deemed to warrant demolition or closure after consideration of evidence provided by normal routine house inspection, and in almost every instance this is secured by informal action of the Sanitary Inspector. During the period under review, six houses were found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, of these, two were closed, one was demolished and the remaining three are under consideration.

The work of reconditioning working class houses in the “added area” is nearing completion and a high standard is being attained, for in addition to structural improvements, the abolition of pail closets and privies and the conversion to water carriage, and the provision of a separate sink and water from the public supply to each house, has been secured.

As a result of work under the Housing Acts, extensive repairs are being carried out at houses situated in that portion of the District which lies within the original Borough Boundaries and it is satisfactory to note that owners are realising the value of substantial repair work as by so doing the “life” of the property is considerably prolonged.

The Housing Surveys in relation to overcrowding have now been completed and the question of provision of four-bedroom houses for large families is under consideration. When occupation of these additional houses is secured and the re-adjustment of other families is completed, it is thought that the overcrowding in this District will be abolished.

The "Overcrowding Survey" was expeditiously carried out and did not produce any alarming nor unexpected results. Of the 3,680 working class dwellings so surveyed, 55 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were technically overcrowded, most of them to a slight extent. The numbers given include the "Council Houses" and, if these are taken separately, they appear in a much worse light than the others, the reason being that such houses when occupied by the poorer class are often "shared" by two families or lodgers on account of the comparatively high rents which range up to 15s. 8d. per week inclusive of rates.

The actual figures which speak for themselves are:—

		<i>Total Number.</i>	<i>Overcrowded.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Council Houses ...	...	392	26	6.63
Other ...	...	3288	29	0.88
<i>Totals</i> ...	...	3680	55	1.49

In the course of the survey, 25 of the working class houses were found to be unoccupied, in all probability on account of the high rent demanded. Had these been occupied the overcrowding would have been *nil*.

Towards the end of the year an inspection was made of an estate of 60 houses which is controlled by the Council. In addition to general defects it was found that approximately 33% of the properties were bug infested. It is intended to deal with these conditions early in 1937.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows:—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—*

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 333
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1239
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing and Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 169

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...		931
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...		480
2. <i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—</i>		
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		146
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>		
A. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		12
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners		5
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners ...		Nil
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...		10
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners		10
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...		Nil
C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made		Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		Nil

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... | <i>Nil</i> |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,
the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... | <i>Nil</i> |

4. *Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding.*

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|------------|
| (a) | (i) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end
of the year | 31 |
| | (ii) | Number of families dwelling therein | 31 |
| | (iii) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 240½ |
| (b) | | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported
during the year | <i>Nil</i> |
| (c) | (i) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved
during the year | 8 |
| (d) | | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling
houses have again become overcrowded after the
Local Authority have taken steps for the
abatement of overcrowding | <i>Nil</i> |
| (e) | | Any other particulars with respect to over-
crowding conditions upon which the Medical
Officer of Health may consider it desirable
to report. | |

The cases of overcrowding which were outstanding at the end of the year consisted mainly of unusually large families who were unable to find suitable and sufficient accommodation at a reasonable rent, and the Council therefore decided to erect eight new four-bedroom type houses comprising three pairs of semi-detached and two wholly detached dwellings. This number was deemed sufficient in view of the fact that many of the outstanding cases of overcrowding were already occupiers of Council houses and some of the very large families could be accommodated in the four-bedroom type houses, thus making room for the smaller overcrowded families in the houses which they vacated.

The number of houses to be erected by the Council has since been reduced to six and it is thought that when these are completed it will be possible to relieve the whole of the overcrowding in this District.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

As may be gathered from various paragraphs in this Report, the milk supply in Maidenhead is of quite a satisfactory nature. Of the twenty-seven samples taken by the Sanitary Inspector from shops, roundsmen, etc., for unofficial analysis, not one was below standard. Of the 44 official samples taken by the Police under the Food and Drugs Acts (see paragraph 9), one was poor in fat and three were poor in solids other than fat. Four samples of "Certified" Milk were sent to the National Institute at Shinfield for examination and in each case the bacteriological reports were satisfactory. Of the 27 samples of milk which were tested for "visible dirt" by the sedimentation test, 5 showed distinct traces.

There are 14 farms in the Borough where milk is produced. Of these thirteen are registered for the sale of milk for public consumption and comprise 7 wholesale producers and six retail producers, the remaining farm produces milk for private consumption only. Of the registered producers four hold "Accredited" licences.

It has again been necessary to draw the attention of vendors to breaches of the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act by failing to have their name and address inscribed on their vehicles or receptacles.

The table setting out the particulars relating to registration of premises, etc., where milk is produced or sold is given in paragraph 79.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are 12 slaughter houses in this District, 9 registered and 3 licensed. As will be seen from the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19), these are very frequently visited and from the comparatively small number of defects and defaults found, it must be concluded that they are kept clean and in good condition. Structurally, the older (registered) slaughter houses are by no means well adapted for their purpose and do not possess amenities and conveniences conducive to the requirements of modern hygiene. The fact that they are so well kept is good evidence that the occupiers work in accord with the Sanitary Inspector. One licensed slaughter

house has now fallen into disuse and it is proposed to remove it from the register when annual licensing takes place next year.

There are 70 shops in the Borough where meat is sold and these also are frequently inspected and are well kept. The practice of hanging carcasses and joints around the front of butchers' shops is now discontinued, and all the principal shops are equipped with refrigeration plants.

Quite a large amount of slaughtering is carried on in this District but in no case was it found necessary to carry out seizure of diseased or unsound meat, surrender being accepted in each case. All condemned foodstuffs are removed to and destroyed at the Council's Refuse Disposal Works.

The Bakehouses, of which there are 23^{*} on the register, are well maintained and most of the contraventions of the Factory and Workshop Act recorded in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, relate to technical details and other contraventions to overdue limewashing and such like minor matters. One bakehouse which had fallen into a state of disrepair has now been thoroughly reconditioned and new ovens installed.

There are at present 8 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough and the position with regard to these is fully discussed in the corresponding paragraph of the Report for 1935. As a result of nuisance arising from one of these premises, considerable repair work has been carried out including the reconstruction of the fish-cleaning shed and the installation of a new frying apparatus.

Frequent inspections are made of other foods such as canned goods, fruit, fish, etc. It is satisfactory to note that in most cases considerable care is exercised by the purveyors in eliminating from their stocks any goods of doubtful quality.

ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of official samples taken by the Police and of informal samples by the Sanitary Inspector are given in paragraph 9, and the list of laboratories, etc., available for such investigation is given in the Preface.

Instruction in the principles of nutrition is given individually and by leaflets at the Welfare Centre.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified during 1936, namely 45, is well under the annual average of 57 for the previous five years. Of these 41 were accommodated in the local Isolation and the other 4 for various reason were nursed at home. There was one death, that of a child of 3 years following an operation for mastoid disease arising in the course of the illness. The only definite outbreak of this disease was that which occurred among the nursing staff at the Maidenhead Hospital in the beginning of the year, the other cases did not show any definite grouping either as to date of occurrence or locality.

The number of Diphtheria cases was 37 as compared with an annual average of 40 during the previous five years. This number however is enhanced by the inclusion of the carrier cases (positive swabs from nose and/or throat) found as a result of swabbing the whole of the scholars and staff of one of the schools. Apart from that incident there was no "outbreak" of diphtheria during the year, and there were no deaths from that disease. The incident referred to was occasioned by the arrival in the district of a family from Bayswater (London). One of the children, a boy, had been in ill-health for some time previously and had "a running nose and sores on his face," for which the mother consulted a local doctor, after he had been at school for about a fortnight. Fortunately the doctor took a swab of the nose which was positive. All the immediate contacts of this case were swabbed with negative results, but two cases were notified simultaneously from the same class some days later. It was then deemed advisable to swab the whole school as the infection appeared more widespread than first supposed. In all, 227 swabs were taken including children and staff, and of these, 8, including one of the teacher of the class chiefly implicated, were returned as "positive." Steps were taken to provide treatment for these "carriers" at the Isolation Hospital, in some of whom

virulent diphtheria germs persisted for about three months. The school was closed for about a couple of days to permit thorough cleansing and disinfection including the destruction of copy books, pens, pencils, etc., that had been used by the infected children. For some time after the school was visited daily and absentees followed up, swabs being taken in any suspicious cases. These measures proved effective for apart from those discovered by swabbing there have been no clinical cases of the disease up to the present date.

Of the other notifiable infectious diseases there were two cases of Erysipelas at the Public Assistance Institution, one case of Ophthalmia neonatorum at the Maidenhead Hospital and one case of Polio-myelitis which was treated at home.

Of the non-notifiable infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, etc., there were comparatively few cases, and on no occasion was it found necessary to issue a certificate for diminished attendance at the schools in the Borough on account of the prevalence of infectious disease.

There was one death from the complications of Scarlet Fever and one from Encephalitis lethargica, but none from any of the other diseases mentioned in this paragraph.

The usual statistical tables relating to these diseases will be found in paragraph 33.

31. DISINFECTION.

A note on terminal disinfection as applicable to all districts in the combination will be found in the Preface.

After removal or recovery of a case of notifiable disease, disinfection by means of a formalin hand spray or by formaldehyde vapour lamps is carried out, also for other diseases such as cancer, measles, etc., upon request. When required, articles of bedding, clothing, etc., are steam disinfected at the Isolation Hospital, a list of the articles so treated is given in paragraph 19.

32. PESTS.

There is little to record in regard to pests both insect and rodent beside the ordinary routine work which is included in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19).

To assist in the disinfestation of verminous premises a suitable vermicide is supplied free of charge on application at the Sanitary Inspector's office, also help is given by means of fumigation where necessary.

An account of "Rat Week," when a systematic campaign against the lodgment of rats throughout the town was carried on as in former years, will also be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19).

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the two tables below:—

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.

(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	37	31	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers) ...	2 (2)	0	0
Erysipelas	2 (2)	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1 (1)	0	0
Pneumonia	3 (1)	0	3
Poliomyelitis	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	45 (12)	41	1
Smallpox	0	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases that occurred in institutions and hospitals, they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1932—1936.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Diphtheria	32	25	50	26	37
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	1	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	1	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas	2	3	5	3	2
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	1	0	0	1
Pneumonia	9	27	26	9	3
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Fever	0	0	3	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	159	40	45	19	45
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease, whether the cases have been notified or not, during the current year are set out in the table below :—

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5—15 „ ...	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
15—25 „ ...	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	6	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	2	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
45—55 „ ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	15	11	4	1	4	7	—	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—Nil.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES'

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.89 per 1,000 of population and for the present year the net cancer deaths number males 18, females 18, total 36, giving a rate of 1.56. In the previous year the corresponding figures were, males 17, females 23, total 40, rate 1.73. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. The case was treated in hospital and recovered without impairment of vision. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

The other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were represented by one case of Polio-myelitis and one of Encephalitis lethargica which died outside the Borough.

Wokingham

Urban Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,403
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,294
Population (estimated for 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,543
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,984
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, 31st March, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,241
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.36
Rateable Value (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£51,133
Sum represented by a penny rate (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£200
Outstanding loans (1937) Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	£33,070
„ „ „ All other	...	...	...	...	...	...	£76,416

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	{	Legitimate	...	81	35	46	11.00
Births		Illegitimate	...	2	1	1	
		Total	...	83	36	47	
Still Births	...	...	...	3	3	0	<i>Rate per 1000 total births.</i> 34.88
Deaths	...	...	...	108	51	57	<i>Crude Death Rate</i> 14.32

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 28.70.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis	<i>Nil</i>
	{ other Puerperal causes	<i>Nil</i>

Rate per 1,000 total births, 0.00.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	48.19
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	49.38
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

A review of the population of the Borough appeared in the Report for 1932, paragraph 3, and a reproduction of same is not necessary.

The following figures indicate the growth of the population of the District from 1901 to 1936 :—

Population enumerated in Census	...	1901	...	3,551
„ „ „ „	...	1911	...	4,353
„ „ „ „	...	1921	...	4,475
„ estimated after extension	...	1927	...	6,722
„ enumerated in Census	...	1931	...	7,294
„ estimated to mid-year	...	1932	...	7,328
„ „ „ „	...	1933	...	7,518
„ „ „ „	...	1934	...	7,600
„ „ „ „	...	1935	...	7,645
„ „ „ „	...	1936	...	7,543

4. BIRTHS.

After allowance for residents and non-residents, the total number of Births attributed to this District is, 83 live births and 3 still births, making 86 in all. Of the live births 2 (or 2.33%) are illegitimate, but none of the still births. In the previous year the corresponding figures were, 86 live births (4 illegitimate) and 6 still births. For 1936 the Birth Rate per 1,000 of population is 11.00, for the previous year 12.03, while the average rate for the past ten years is 13.70.

The gross number of births registered locally in 1936 (including non-residents at institutions) was 108, including only one illegitimate, in the previous year these numbers were 121 total births including 5 illegitimates.

Corrected for residents outside the Borough and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

Live Births—			<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males ...	...	...	35	1	36
Females ...	...	...	46	1	47
Still Births ...	...	...	3	0	3
			—	—	—
Totals	...	...	84	2	86

5. DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths registered locally was 155 (68 males and 87 females), but as this includes non-residents and does not include residents dying elsewhere, certain corrections have to be made from the Returns of the Registrar General, as shewn below :

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place in			
the District ...	68	87	155
Plus Residents dying elsewhere (inward transfers) ...	16	6	22
Minus Non-residents dying in the District (outward transfers) ...	33	36	69
	—	—	—
Net numbers ...	51	57	108

Deaths in Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	31
Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	8
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	0

Calculated per 1,000 of population this net number of deaths (108) gives a crude Death Rate of 14.32, the corresponding rate in 1935 being 12.43, and the average rate for the past ten years 13.65.

As explained at length in the Report for 1934 (pp. 198-202) this figure requires to be corrected for age and sex constitution of the local population, so that it may be strictly comparable with similar rates elsewhere. This factor is 0.72, so that the Comparative Death Rate is $14.32 \times 0.72 = 10.31$. For the previous year the corresponding figure was 9.95.

The principal causes of death in this District during the past years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
1. Cancer	15	9	11	19
2. Heart Disease	30	17	21	27
3. Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	2	6	14	12
4. Influenza	0	1	1	15
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	19	16	9	8
6. Disease of the Kidneys	2	6	3	3
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	3	3	2	4
8. Tuberculosis (all forms)	2	3	5	11
9. All other infectious diseases...	1	0	2	0
10. Suicide	1	3	0	0
11. Accidents, etc.	6	4	7	6
12. Senile Decay	10	7	9	17

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

As has been remarked before in this paragraph, Infant Mortality, i.e., deaths of infants under one year of age, is very low. Out of 81 legitimate live births, only 4 died and none at all of the 2 illegitimate infants. Although the number is so small, the usual rates in this connection are given for the sake of comparison. In the previous year there were only 3 such deaths, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of only 34.88. The appropriate rates for 1936 are :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	48.19
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	49.38
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	<i>Nil</i>
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	34.88
Infant Mortality Rate, average 10 years	49.30

The cause of, and age at, death of the 4 infants referred to, are :

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Heart Failure	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile Asthenia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The sanitary staff remains the same as described in the previous year's Report except that the Assistant Sanitary Inspector (formerly pupil-assistant) passed the qualifying examination of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board in December, 1936, but as he does not attain the age of 21 years until May, 1937, the Certificate is withheld until that date.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home nursing in this area is undertaken by the two parish nurses (St. Paul's and All Saints') and they cover practically all the essential work in the Borough. The nursing work in connection with the schools is carried out by the County School Nurse.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are the same as in the other Districts and are described under the appropriate heading in the Preface. A list of the Consultants, Laboratories, etc., available, is also given in the Preface.

The following specimens were examined and reported upon by the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	... ..	16	75	91
Sputum for Tubercle, Blood for Typhoid and other Specimens	... ..	1	0	1
		<hr/> 17	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 92
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Eleven official samples of milk were taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted to the County Analyst. All were genuine.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is a list of the Adoptive Acts, Bylaws, etc., in force in the Borough :—

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II and III.

Private Street Works, 1892.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Part I, Part II, except Section 25, Part III, Part IV, except Section 67, Part V, Part X, Section 95 only).

The Public Health Act, 1925, in so far as it is applicable to an Urban District of less than 20,000 inhabitants.

BYELAWS.

Telegraphs and other wires, 1896.

Indecent Language, 1909.

Public Conveniences, 1912.

Street Music, 1905.

Lights on Vehicles, 1902.

Offences in Streets, 1912.

New Streets and Buildings, 1928.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation, 1902.

Common Lodging Houses, 1908.

Slaughter Houses, 1928.

Nuisances, 1908.

Hoardings and Advertisements, 1928.

REGULATIONS.

Sewer connections, 1907.

Fouling of Foot-paths by Dogs and Nuisance by Noisy Animals, 1932.

11. HOSPITALS.

Other than the Public Assistance Institution, there is no hospital within the Borough. For general cases, the Royal Berks Hospital at Reading and occasionally the special hospitals in London are used. By public subscription an endowed bed at the Royal Berks Hospital is maintained for the use of local patients.

In common with the other districts in this combination, cases of infectious disease, chiefly Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, are accommodated at the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital. The Smallpox Hospital at Barkham Ride, held jointly with the Wokingham Rural District, is now obsolete as a result of the County Scheme whereby such cases may be sent to the new Smallpox Hospital at Reading.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulances attached to the Hospitals serving this District afford an adequate service and there does not appear to be any need for establishing a local centre.

A private Ambulance is available for hire, the terms depending upon distance and requirements, from Messrs. Herring Bros., The Garage, Peach Street. Telephone Wokingham 196.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are held at the Wokingham War Memorial Hall in Denmark Street and include :—

Infant Welfare Centre.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

Ante-natal Clinic.

School Dental Service.

Orthopædic Clinic.

This Clinic is available for First Aid (Air Raid) casualties, but not as yet for “ Gas Cases.”

The following extracts from the 14th, 15th and 16th Annual Reports of the Wokingham War Memorial Clinics indicate the nature and extent of the work undertaken, as well as the progress from year to year :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

				1934	1935	1936		
Number of session held	22	...	21	...	21	
Number of children on Register	...	128	...	129	...	156		
Attendances	372	...	520	...	427
New Babies	49	...	54	...	51
Ante-Natal Cases	7	...	9	...	12
Average attendances per session	...	17	...	20	...	20		

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Number of sessions held	...	...	47	...	46	...	46
Number of patients on Register	...	...	103	...	156	...	167
Number of Attendances	...	...	837	...	893	...	1003
New Cases	...	...	52	...	53	...	61
Further treatment not required	...	...	17	...	15	...	31
Further treatment refused	...	...	7	...	7	...	4
Transferred to other Clinics	...	...	6	...	11	...	14
Left District or unable to attend	...	...	7	...	21	...	11
Total Cases removed from Register			37	...	54	...	60

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC.

By arrangement with the Berks County Education Authority the Memorial premises are available as a Dental Clinic for all children on the School registers in the Borough and neighbouring villages.

			1934		1935		1936
Recommended for treatment	...	...	417	...	589	...	706
Consent for treatment given	...	...	182	...	307	...	392
Cases actually treated	...	...	164	...	274	...	300

It is very disappointing to find that in spite of the facilities offered for this very valuable but unappreciated service not half of the children requiring treatment actually receive it. The percentage of cases treated during this and past years are :— 1931, 37.7% ; 1932, 50.5% ; 1933, 35.8% ; 1934, 39.3% ; 1935, 46.5% ; 1936, 42.5%.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The Wokingham Water Company, which formerly supplied the whole of this district, was purchased some three years ago by the adjoining Frimley and Farnborough Water Company, which in turn amalgamated with the South-West Suburban Water Company to form the Mid-Wessex Water Company. These changes in ownership leave the conditions of service practically unchanged.

Throughout the year there has been no scarcity of water nor restriction of supply. There are approximately 115 private wells in the Borough.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewerage System of the Borough was described in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 80) and minor alterations, extensions, etc., have been noted in the corresponding paragraph in a succeeding Report. The purification works are under the management of Mr. C. W. Marks (Sanitary Inspector and Borough Surveyor), who designed and supervised their construction. During the year under review 21 houses formerly drained to cesspools and 2 houses without drainage were connected to the public sewer.

There are at the present approximately 225 premises not connected to the sewer, of which about 94 adjoin a sewer and could therefore be connected if occasion arose. The remainder are in the main situated in private roads where the sewer is not available and are mostly drained to cesspools.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The only local stream of importance is the Embrook, which drains into the Loddon—a tributary of the Thames. The effluent from the Sewage Works discharges into this stream which, in consequence, is closely watched by the Inspectors of the Thames Conservancy Board. Thanks to the efficiency of the works and the supervision of Mr. Marks, no pollution occurs.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

For many years now, it has been the policy to convert privy and pail closets to the water carriage system whenever an opportunity presents itself, whether on the grounds of actual nuisance or not. Most owners with some persuasion and perhaps occasional pressure consent to "bringing their property up-to-date," without applying extreme measures. A "Conversion Scheme" under Section 39 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, would hardly be feasible in this district. The position at the beginning of 1936 was: 2,233 houses, of which 2,142 had water closets and 91 had earth (pail) closets. At the end of the year there were 2,253 houses of which 2,162 had water closets drained to either cesspools or sewers, and 11 houses have pail closets.

Cesspools are emptied as require by the Council's own apparatus and workmen.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A brief description of the Wet and Dry Scavenging systems was given in the corresponding paragraph of last year's Report. As the methods of collection and disposal remain the same for the year under review there is no need to repeat that information.

Following are particulars of the year's working:—

Wet Scavenging.—The motor-vacuum cesspool emptier is employed, as a rule, on ten days a month, the number of cesspools emptied being about 90, an average of 9 per day. The cesspool contents are disposed of by being discharged into a convenient manhole in the sewerage system. Most of the premises drained to cesspools are on "private" roads which are not sewered (see paragraph 15). The figures for 1936 are: The number of cesspool emptyings 1,358 and the quantity removed 1,012,056 gallons and for the previous year (1935), 1,259 emptyings and 911,950 gallons, an average of rather less than 750 gallons per cesspool.

Dry Scavenging.—The scheme for the removal of house refuse, which has been in operation in the Borough for the past 30 years and more was described in the Report for 1935 at page 77. Briefly, it consists of a weekly removal by an S.D. freighter, marketable material is sorted out and the residue burnt, the ash being used to level up hollows at the sewage works.

The main particulars for 1935 and 1936 (year ended 31st March) are set out below. The extra cost for 1935 is accounted for by the fact that a sum of nearly £100 was spent that year in re-conditioning the collecting vehicle, renewals and improvements at the refuse tip.

	1936-7	1935-6
Number of loads collected	1,299½	964½
Cubic Yards collected	9,096½	6751½
Total cost of collection and disposal	£844 0s. 1d.	£936 12s. 5d.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Town Hall,
Wokingham.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1936.

The following premises used in connection with the preparation or sale of food are licensed or registered in the Borough:

Dairies, Cowsheds or Milkshops	23
Slaughter Houses (Registered 3, Licensed 2)	5
Bakehouses	11

All these premises were regularly inspected and were found to be, in the main, well conducted.

The carcase of one heifer, eight pigs, five pigs' heads, 18lbs. fish fillet and one box smelts, were surrendered and destroyed.

The following tabular statement shows the number and nature of inspections carried out, with the results of such inspections:

Number of premises inspected	393
„ „ „ „ Housing Survey	642
„ „ inspections and re-inspections	2684
„ „ complaints received and investigated	33
„ „ nuisances discovered as results of complaints	45
„ „ Notices served :	
Informal	171
Statutory	3
Prosecutions	0
„ „ premises on which nuisances were abated	271

Number and Nature of Nuisances abated :—

As to drains and cesspools, water closets, sinks, etc.	...	94
„ „ premises drained and connected to sewer	... ..	21
„ „ drains connected to sewer	... ..	2
„ „ Sinks provided	... ..	2
„ „ Water laid on to sinks	... ..	8
„ „ Flushing cisterns provided to existing water closets	...	6
Number of water tests	... ..	135
As to Earth Closets to Water Closets	... ..	21
„ „ animals kept so as to be a nuisance	... ..	0
„ „ deficient or impure water	... ..	0
„ „ houses renovated or repaired	... ..	140
„ „ water laid on	... ..	0
„ „ other nuisances	... ..	37
Number of inspections of workshops, etc.	... ..	800
„ „ houses fumigated	... ..	27
„ „ cesspools cleared	... ..	1358
Contents removed from above cesspools	... 1,012,056 gallons	
Number of inspections of new buildings	... ..	616
„ „ other inspections	... ..	621

GENERAL WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

GIPSY LANE.

In connection with the erection of Five Houses in Gipsy Lane a very narrow portion of the road on an acute bend has been widened to 36ft. and the widened portion made good and a footpath formed.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.

The making up of Upper Seaford Road, Lower Seaford Road, and the remaining portion of Goodchild Road has been carried out and the Streets kerbed and channelled and made good under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act.

The intersection of Upper Seaford Road with Westcott Road, formerly a narrow path, has been opened out to the full width of the intersecting roads and the Carriageway formed and kerbs and channels and footpaths provided.

An improvement has also been carried out at the junction of Holt Lane and Twyford Road, the hedge and bank, which created a blind corner on the north side of the junction, has been removed and easy access given to this side of the intersection.

598 yards run of 10in. \times 5in. Edge Concrete Kerb have been fixed in the Reading Road, 194 yards run in the Oxford Road and 405 yards run in the Barkham Road, and footpaths provided in each case. In connection with the work on the Barkham Road 167 yards run of porous 9in. surrace water drain has been laid in the line of the ditch.

MATTHEWSGREEN ROAD.

A new outfall consisting of 76 yards of 9in. stoneware pipe has been provided through the garden of No 84 to the ditch in the rear in lieu of defective field pipes following irregular lines to the same ditch, and the periodical flooding obviated.

JOEL PARK.

275 yards run of Crusader Fencing have been provided to the boundary of Joel Park abutting on the rear of the frontages to Larch Avenue.

RAINFALL.

A copy of Statement of Rainfall at Wokingham in 1936 is appended.

RAINFALL AT WOKINGHAM IN 1936.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Depth in inches</i>	<i>Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth in inches</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of days with</i>	
				<i>.01 or more</i>	<i>.04 or more</i>
January ...	4.10	.85	9th	22	19
February	1.90	.57	17th	13	12
March ...	1.89	.45	23rd	16	15
April ...	1.70	.39	20th	10	9
May ...	1.56	.74	17th	5	5
June ...	3.96	.66	18th	17	16
July ...	3.27	.42	14th	21	19
August ...	.47	.19	10th	6	4
September	2.55	.60	29th	14	10
October ...	1.69	.61	31st	13	6
November	3.37	.94	11th	17	13
December	2.12	.33	13th	17	16
	28.58			171	144

*Average of Previous Year
36 Years (1935)*

Number of Rainy Days (i.e., 0.01in. or more)	175.80	141.
Annual Rainfall in inches	... .. 26.30	22.90

(Signed) C. W. MARKS,
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action is necessary in regard to Smoke Abatement under the Act of 1926.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There are no premises in this district answering to the description of "Houses Let in Lodgings," "Underground Sleeping Rooms," "Hop Pickers Quarters," nor are any of the scheduled "Offensive Trades" carried on. An occasional and temporary visit of vandwellers occurs but does not give rise to any special action. The "Tents, Vans and Sheds" Bye-laws are in force.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in this district where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

23. SCHOOLS.

All the five public elementary schools in the Borough are supplied with water from the public mains and are drained to the public sewer. The closets are of the automatic flush type and no exception can be taken to their sanitary condition. The conditions as to infectious disease are dealt with in paragraphs 30 and 33 (Table III).

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

There are at present no outstanding matters requiring notice. The question of providing a Public Mortuary has been left in abeyance for the reasons stated in last year's Report (page 82).

The other matters mentioned under this heading in previous Reports have all been dealt with and there is at present no outstanding sanitary matter requiring attention.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The housing problem is no longer an acute one in the Borough. There is, as elsewhere, a scarcity of houses let at low rents suitable for the working classes, but apart from the question of rent there is no shortage. There are approximately 1,513 houses of this class of which the Council owns or has erected 79 (equal to 5.2%) and these are let at rentals varying from 3s. 5d. to 15s. 6d. inclusive of rates, the low-rented ones being reserved as far as possible for aged people. The overcrowding survey undertaken in the previous year revealed only 12 dwellings in that condition or less than one per cent., while there were 25 unoccupied houses of this class. This number has now been reduced to 3 and of these two are "overcrowded" only to the extent of "half an adult," i.e., a child under ten years of age.

In matters of re-conditioning, every reasonable effort is made to preserve the old-fashioned, half timbered houses that are a distinct feature of the Borough, and to provide them as far as is possible with modern amenities. As a rule they are let at comparatively low rentals and thus provide a home for the poorer families without unduly straining their resources.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	26
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(1) By the Local Authority	<i>Nil</i>
(2) By other bodies or persons	<i>Nil</i>

1. *Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	210
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	589

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	56
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose...						154
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	121
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices :—</i>						
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	121
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>						
A.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
B.	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

C. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930</i>	...							Nil
E. <i>Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	...							Nil
F. <i>Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling there	...	...				3
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...				16½
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	10
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.						

The results of the Overcrowding Survey in 1935 were recorded thus :—

			<i>Number Surveyed.</i>	<i>Overcrowded.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Council Houses	...	...	76	1	1.3
Other Houses	...	...	1434	11	0.76
Total	...	...	1510	12	0.80

The number of overcrowded houses has now been reduced to from twelve to three, two of these being overcrowded by the extent of half an adult only.

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops is shewn in the following tabular statement.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	7
			<i>Tuberculin</i>		<i>Past-</i>	
			<i>Tested.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>eurised.</i>	
No. of Producers licensed	...	2	3	—	—	
„ „ Retailers	...	3	1	—	—	
„ „ Distributors	...	—	—	—	—	1
„ „ Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ „ Accredited Licence Holders	...	...	...	...	...	6

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	13
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	12

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Inspections 230

Of the 11 samples of milk taken by the Police all were found to be genuine.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Of the five Slaughterhouses in the Borough, three are Registered and two are licensed, the latter being comparatively new structures. With one exception, which is kept up to fair standard of cleanliness only by frequent visits from the Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant, no exception can be taken to the condition of the others. The fish stores are clean and well kept.

Meat voluntarily surrendered and destroyed comprised the carcase of one heifer, carcasses of eight pigs, five pigs' heads, 18lbs. fish-fillet and one box of smelts.

There are 11 Bakehouses in the Borough and the defects mentioned in last year's Report have been remedied, all these premises now being in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of official samples taken by the Police under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No other samples were taken this year. Propaganda work on nutrition, other than that given informally at the Welfare Centre, is not undertaken.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The principal notifiable infectious diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, which is dealt with separately, namely Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, figure more prominently this year than usual. There were 16 notified cases of Diphtheria, which compares rather unfavourably with the usual one or two cases each year (see Table II in paragraph 33). The increase was due to a small outbreak in connection with one of the schools about October. A systematic examination was made of the pupils attending the school and a number of swabs were taken of suspects, with the result that several "carriers" were found and these help to swell the total of cases.

It is probable that infection was introduced in the first case by a child returned from a Convalescent Home on the South Coast who was subsequently found amongst the "carriers." Apparently the first search was not sufficiently wide, for in December one or two fresh cases occurred, but a second round of swabbing was more successful for apart from the "carriers" then found there have been no further cases.

The Scarlet Fever cases (20) also appear more numerous than usual but that is because the district often has periods of complete immunity from this disease. The annual average for the previous five years (including the outbreak of 63 in 1933) is 19, but the usual number is one or two cases in the course of the year. There was no special feature about the cases that occurred, they were notified mostly in groups of two or three at different periods of the year. One particular case which was admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Maidenhead developed a virulent ophthalmia of both eyes during the convalescent period and in spite of the attentions of a specialist and subsequent transference to "Moorfields," London, the sight of both eyes was lost.

Two cases of Erysipelas in elderly people and one of Polio-myelitis (fatal) were the only other infectious cases of note during the year. There was one death from the complications of Scarlet Fever but none from Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

There was very little infectious disease in schools this year. The only diseases which reached double figures in regard to infects and contracts were Whooping Cough at the Palmer Infants' in September and November and Diphtheria at both the Palmer Mixed and the Infants which has already been referred to. Scarlet Fever comes next with 2 to 9 exclusions at 4 schools throughout the year, while Measles, Chicken-pox, "Colds," etc., are represented by one or two cases occasionally.

31. DISINFECTION.

The subject of, and the facilities for, disinfection after infectious disease was discussed in the corresponding paragraph in the Report for 1934 (p. 80) and need not be repeated.

The general practice in such cases is described in the note on "Terminal Disinfection" in the Preface.

32. PESTS.

No specific action is taken in regard to insect and rodent pests. Occasionally complaints as they arise are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The tables which follow summarise the details in regard to the diseases discussed in paragraph 30.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	16	12	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	20	15	1
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1932—1936.

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	7	0	1	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	2
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	1	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0	63	22	7	20
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.
INEFCTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1936.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
The Palmer C.E. Mixed	316	Diphtheria	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.	15
		Scarlet Fever	Nov.	2
		Measles	Feb., March	3
		Whooping Cough	Sept., Oct.	2
		Diphtheria	Sept., Oct., Nov.	10
The Palmer C.E. Infants	133	Scarlet Fever	Jan., March	8
		Measles	Feb., July Nov.	3
		Ringworm	Feb.	1
		Whooping Cough	Sept., Nov. Dec.	17
		Diphtheria	July	1
St. Paul's C.E. Mixed	150	Scarlet Fever	May	2
		Bronchitis	Dec.	2
		Chickenpox	Nov., Dec.	5
		Cold and Cough	Dec.	8
		<i>Nil.</i>		
St. Paul's C.E. Infants	33			
Westcott Road Council	239	Scarlet Fever	March, Oct.	9
		Chickenpox	Nov.	1
		Measles	Nov.	1
		Sores	Oct.	1
		Whooping Cough	Nov.	3

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	7	1	—	1	1	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—*Nil*.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 15 deaths from Cancer this year, 5 males, 10 females, compared with 9 (all females) in 1935. Calculated per 1,000 of population, the Cancer Death Rate for 1936 is 1.99 as compared with an average rate of 1.98 for the past ten years. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

The other comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were represented by only one (fatal) case of Polio-myelitis.

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{	Legitimate	...	146	75	71	15.18
		Illegitimate	...	10	7	3	
	Total	...	...	156	82	74	
							<i>Rate per 1,000 total births</i>
Still Births		...	...	3	3	6	37.04
							<i>Crude Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	121	70	51	11.77
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes—42.98.							

				<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>	
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	}	from Puerperal Sepsis ...	0	<i>Nil</i>	
		from other Puerperal ...			
		causes ...	0	<i>Nil</i>	
Total ...			0	<i>Nil</i>	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	57.69
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	34.25
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	400.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The following figures relate to the population of the District during 1936 and other years :—

Population enumerated in Census, 1901 ...	10,584
„ „ „ „ 1911 ...	12,311
„ „ „ „ 1921 ...	13,714*
„ „ „ „ 1931 ...	15,344
Estimated population for mid-year 1932 ...	15,220
„ „ „ „ 1933 ...	15,520
„ „ „ „ 1934 ...	11,593†
„ „ „ „ 1935 ...	10,290
„ „ „ „ 1936 ...	10,280

*In 1921 the Registrar General made a deduction of 3.4% on the gross enumerated population in order to arrive at a net figure for the purpose of statistical computations, the Census having been taken in the month of June when the influx of summer visitors was at its height.

†On the 1st April, 1934, a considerable portion of the Cookham Rural District was transferred to Maidenhead Urban District. The portion so transferred comprised 2,902 acres with an estimated population of 5,927 persons.

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of Births attributed to this District for the year 1936 is 162, including 6 Still Births. Of the total, 11 (including 1 still birth) or 6.79 per cent. were illegitimate. Based on the estimated population this gives a Birth Rate of 15.18. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : total births 156 including 6 still births, birth rate 15.16, percentage of illegitimates 6.14. The average birth rate taken over a period of ten years is 14.51. Of all the Districts this, the Cookham Rural District, maintains the steadiest Birth Rate.

As not all births relating to parents belonging to the district take place within the district and certain births refer to non-residents, a corresponding correction as in the case of deaths (see next paragraph) must be made for residents and non-residents, the relevant figures are set out below.

The Births registered locally were 114 including 5 illegitimates.

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males	...	...	...	75	7	82
Females	...	...	...	71	3	74
Still Births	...	...	...	5	1	6
				—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	151	11	162
				—	—	—

5. DEATHS.

The net number of deaths (see table below) attributed to this District for 1936 is 121, made up of 70 males and 51 females. Upon the estimated population this gives a crude Death Rate of 11.77 per 1,000. In the previous year the net deaths numbered 124 and the crude Death Rate was then 12.05, while the average for the past ten years is 11.27.

The gross number of Deaths registered locally has to be corrected for residents and non-residents as shewn below :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered in			
the district	33	38	71
<i>Plus</i> in ward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , residents			
dying outside	41	18	59
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , deaths			
of non-residents	4	5	9
Net number of deaths	70	51	121
Deaths in Institutions ... ..	...	...	52
Inquests ... ..	...	...	4
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	1

A further correction has to be made for age and sex constitution of the local population as explained in the Report for 1934 (pages 198—202). The factor for this purpose is 0.88. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $11.77 \times 0.88 = 10.36$, which is the same as for Maidenhead, while the corresponding figure for 1935 was 10.60.

The principal causes of death in this district during the past and three preceding years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>
1. Cancer	21	22	28	27
2. Heart Disease	38	27	32	34
3. Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	9	6	16	14
4. Influenza	6	3	5	8
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	11	16	14	15
6. Disease of the Kidneys	2	7	2	4
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	9	8	5	10
8. Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	5	7	3
9. All other Infectious Diseases	3	2	1	1
10. Suicide	1	2	1	2
11. Accidents, etc.	4	7	7	6
12. Senile Decay	0	4	3	1

* Before absorption of portion of district by Maidenhead.

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year of age, 4 being illegitimate, the total being the same as in the preceding year. In addition there were 6 Still Births, one being an illegitimate child. The respective rates work out as follows :

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	57.69
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	34.25
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	37.04
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	400.00
Infant Mortality Rate (average for past 10 years)	...	...	...	...	52.27

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Acute Purpura ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cardiac Failure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lack of attention at birth ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Totals ...</i>	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	9

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The staff consists of one whole-time Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Joynt) who is also Building Surveyor and Superintendent of Scavenging, one out-door assistant (unqualified) and one in-door assistant for office work.

New and more commodious premises have been provided for office work at 38A, High Street. (Tel. Maidenhead 1590.)

8. HOME NURSING.

So far as home nursing is concerned the greater portion of this District is covered by the Local and County Nursing Associations, a list of which is given in the Preface. The Maidenhead and District Nursing Association—a voluntary body—has a branch establishment at Pinkneys Green which covers the area formerly in the Cookham Rural District but incorporated with the Borough of Maidenhead in 1934 and also the adjoining part of the Rural District. The name and address of the nurse stationed there is Mrs. Glover, “Almeda,” Pinkneys Road, Maidenhead (Tel. Maidenhead 975).

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The facilities for the examination of morbid material (swabs) sputum, etc.) are the same throughout the several districts of this combination. They are described briefly in the Preface.

The work done under this heading during the past year is summarised in the tables which follow.

Swabs and other specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association, London :—

<i>Material.</i>					<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	23	24
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	...	...	1	7	8
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Others	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
					—	—	—
					2	31	33
					—	—	—

Official samples taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted to the County Analyst consisted of thirty samples of milk of which one was deficient in fat to the extent of 15% and the rest were genuine.

Six samples of water from private wells were taken and submitted to the Royal Institute of Public Health for chemical and bacteriological analysis. None reached the required standard of purity on both counts and the wells were accordingly closed.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is a list of Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, and Local Regulations relating to Public Health, in force in this district :

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, Part III, 1890.

Certain provisions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, came in force on 23rd November, 1936, namely :

Sections 15, 16 and 23 (subject to the provision of Section 33) comprised in Part II (Streets and Buildings) ; and

Sections 35, 44, 45, 46 and 49 comprised in Part III (Sanitary Provisions) :

Provided that the said Section 23 shall have effect subject to the following condition :—

Where by virtue of the section any byelaws apply to a new work those byelaws shall apply to that work exclusive of any existing building and shall not impose any requirement which would not have been imposed if the existing building and the new work were being erected together as a new building.

Provided that this condition shall not have effect until plans and sections sufficient to show the relation and attachment of the new work to the existing building have been submitted to the Local Authority.

Section 39 comprised in Part III of the Public Health Act of 1925 relating to Sanitary Provisions came into force for the contributory places of Bray, Cookham and White Waltham on 24th May, 1937. Also the following Byelaws relating to :—

Open Spaces (under Open Spaces Act, Section 5, 1887, and the Commons Act, 1899, Sections 1 and 7).

Tents, Vans and Sheds (under Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, Section 9 (2)).

Both these sets of Byelaws were sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1903.

Paving of Yards (Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Sec. 23).

The above Byelaw was sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1914.

Byelaws made under the Commons Act, 1899, applicable to the Moor and Odney Common dated 13th February, 1934 :

New Streets and Buildings (Public Health Act, 1875, Section 157) also the additional powers under the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 23. Confirmed 5th February, 1936.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

There are no Hospitals in this district ; but adequate facilities are available at the Maidenhead General Hospital also the General Hospitals in Windsor and Reading and, as occasion requires, special hospitals in London. Patients suffering from infectious diseases are accommodated by arrangement at the Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead. The terms upon which patients are admitted to the last mentioned Hospital have recently been revised, and a Memorandum to that effect will be found reproduced in the corresponding paragraph in the Maidenhead Section. It may also be remarked here that the Nursing Homes in Maidenhead are available for patients residing in the Cookham R.D.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For general and accident cases, the Borough Ambulance Service, Maidenhead, towards which the District Council makes an annual contribution, is available, and for infectious cases the Maidenhead Isolation Ambulance.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Clinics and Treatment Centres in Maidenhead (see list in Preface) are largely used by the inhabitants of this District.

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

A public water supply from the mains of the Maidenhead Water Company is available throughout the district. A small portion of the Parish of Bisham is similarly served by the Marlow Water Company. During the year there has been no shortage of supply.

An additional reservoir of approximately a million gallons capacity has been constructed on high ground adjoining Malder's Lane together with the necessary service and pumping mains, and is now in commission for the Maidenhead Water Company. The routine samples for analysis have been taken regularly throughout the year and have yielded uniformly satisfactory results.

The following table gives the number of premises so supplied, the information having been kindly supplied by Mr. Walter J. Gilroy, Collector to the Maidenhead Waterworks Company.

				<i>Total</i> <i>1935.</i>		<i>New Supplies</i> <i>1936.</i>		<i>Total</i> <i>1936.</i>
Bray	...	...	...	964	...	35	...	999
Cookham	...	...	...	1026	...	24	...	1050
Bisham	...	...	...	71	...	1	...	72
Shottesbrook	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	26
White Waltham	...	...	...	484	...	9	...	493
Waltham St. Lawrence	...	...	...	267	...	12	...	279
Hurley	...	...	...	233	...	10	...	243
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	Totals	...	...	3070	...	92	...	3162
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

From private wells six samples of water were taken for chemical and bacterial analysis, all of which failed to reach the required standard and steps were accordingly taken to close the wells and lay on the public supply in each instance.

Particulars were given in the Report for 1934 (page 91) of the boring made by the Frimley and Farnborough Water Company (now merged in the Mid-Wessex Company) at Beenham's Heath in the Parish of White Waltham. Although the work has been completed, the boring has not yet been put into commission.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

An unofficial attempt was made at the beginning of 1936 to arrange a voluntary agreement amongst the several riparian owners in the lower reaches of the Cut, to have that stream cleansed and re-conditioned so as to mitigate the flooding of the parts of Bray Village. The larger owners have signified their willingness to bear proportionate costs of the work provided a satisfactory scheme is undertaken, but the smaller owners have either ignored the request or offered to "do their own bit when, etc." In view of the powers delegated to County Councils under the Land Drainage Act, 1930, and the new functions of the Thames Conservancy Board, matters have hung fire in the hope that these bodies will be able to exercise the pressure that is required to initiate the scheme. For details as to the condition of the Cut, see especially Report 1933, pp. 81—83 and Report 1934, page 92. Similar work done some two years ago in connection with the Moor Stream at Cookham Village has proved satisfactory.

No part of this district is sewered, but Wet Scavenging is carried out in the more populous parts (see paragraph 18). The question of a sewerage scheme for the villages of Cookham and Bray (see Report for 1933, page 83), has been revived and considerable progress made. The district has been surveyed by Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, of 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, and a Report presented for the sewerage of the built-up areas, which has been accepted by the District Council.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described in the Survey Report for 1930, page 104. There is nothing further to add to that account.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the beginning of the year the figures representing the closet accommodation were approximately: Water Closets 2931, Earth (pail) Closets 241, Privies 191. During the year 108 privies were abolished and pail closets substituted and 12 pail closets were converted into water closets. All new dwelling houses are provided with water closets. Taking these into consideration together with the conversions the position at the end of the year is (approximately) water closets 3090, earth (pail) closets 337, and privies 83.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The question of Public Cleansing, *i.e.*, Wet and Dry Scavenging, was discussed at length in the Report for 1933 (pages 84—88) and an account of the projected scheme was given in the Report for 1934 (pages 92—93). That scheme is now in operation under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Joynt (Sanitary Inspector), who has supplied the material for the following account.

WET SCAVENGING.

Wet Scavenging, *i.e.*, cesspool emptying, is carried on in four of the seven parishes in this district, the parishes which are not so scavenged are Waltham St. Lawrence, Shottesbrook and Hurley. In the parishes of Bisham and White Waltham the work is done by a private contractor who undertakes the emptying of the cesspools and the disposal of their contents. In the parishes of Bray and Cookham the Council's own employees and vehicles (two 1,000-gallon Dennis vacuum machines) do the work and the contents are disposed of by broad irrigation at two disposal sites, one in each of the parishes named. As objections have been raised to the continued use of the Cookham disposal site and new houses are now being built in the vicinity, negotiations are on foot to come to an arrangement with the neighbouring Borough of Maidenhead to receive the contents into an extension of the sewer on the outskirts of the town and thus do away with the necessity of a disposal site.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, the cesspools emptied by the private contractor in Bisham and White Waltham numbered 484 at the contract price of £300 or at a rate of 12s. 5d. per cesspool. For the previous year (1935-36) the corresponding figures were 378 cesspools at £275 or 14s. 6d. per cesspool.

In Bray and Cookham during the same period and by direct labour 4,470 cesspools were emptied of 6,007,000 gallons of sewage on 288 working days at a cost of £1,738 8s. 1d. or 5s. 9d. per 1,000 gallons, *i.e.*, the nominal contents of one cesspool. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 4,054 cesspools, 5,259,000 gallons, 270 working days, total cost £1,319 or 5s. per 1,000 gallons.

DRY SCAVENGING.

Dry Scavenging is carried out by the Council's own employees and vehicles (two Dennis covered vans, each of ten cubic yards capacity) in all seven parishes of the district, the collection being weekly. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at five sites being disused pits, two of which are now nearly filled up. During the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, 1,044 loads, approximately 2,857 tons, were collected in 270 working days and disposed of at a total cost of £1,529 3s. 6d., or 10s. 8d. per ton. In the previous year the figures were 1,113 loads, or 2,799 tons, total cost £1,726 13s. 0d., or at the rate of 12s. 4d. per ton.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Joynt) for the year ended December 31st, 1936 :—

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Third Annual Report since commencing my duties in the District on July 2nd, 1934.

A. INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Air Raid Precautions Lectures ...	...	...	...	...	10
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	18
Cesspools ...	...	...	...	...	49
Cowsheds and Dairies ...	...	...	...	...	102
Council's Depot, Tittle Row ...	...	...	...	...	43
Drainage ...	...	...	...	...	452
Drain Testing ...	...	...	...	...	199
Disinfection ...	...	...	...	...	16
Factories and Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	18

C. INDEX OF WORK.

The undermentioned works were executed after service of Informal or of Statutory Notices.

Abstract of Factory and Workshops Act posted in a prominent position	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Approach to cowsheds hardened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bell Traps replaced by gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses Cleaned and Limewhited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses—Provision of Washing Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Ceilings provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ceilings cleansed and whitened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Cesspools reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cesspool covers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Chimney Pots replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Choked Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coppers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Covers provided to Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds : Floors repaired and relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cows' Flanks cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Dairies : Sterilisation Plants provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and limewhited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damp Proof Course provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Doors and Frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Down pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Drains ventilated and vents repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drainage : Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Systems provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Ditches and Ponds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Flushing cistern repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
,, ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Food storage provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fresh Air Inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Gutters or down pipes cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Gutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
House refuse, storage provided (Bins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Houses converted to Water Carriage System	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Milking stools cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Privies emptied and disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
,, abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pail Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
,, ,, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, ,, cleansed and limewhited	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, ,, abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
,, ,, ventilation and lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Interior of Premises cleaned (dirty tenants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Milk, storage provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overflows from cesspools cut off	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Roof water drainage provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sewage disposal installation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, ,, ,, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Sheds repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

Slaughter houses, floors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ drainage provided	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ cleansed and limewhited	...	...	...	...	1
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Vents provided to rooms without fireplaces	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous bedding and premises fumigated and cleansed					9
Walls made damp proof	...	...	...	...	52
Walls (external) rendered	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ brickwork renewed	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ pointed	...	...	...	...	24
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	125
Walls cleansed, distempered or papered	...	...	...	...	78
Washhouses repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	10
Water Supply internal provided	...	...	...	...	38
Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	12
W.C. Pans provided and renewed	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. Structures repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	30
„ reglazed	...	...	...	...	7
„ provided	...	...	...	...	46
„ made to open	...	...	...	...	17
„ sills repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
„ catches or hinges provided	...	...	...	...	30
Yard Paving repaired	...	...	...	...	24
Total					1680

D. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 2 factories and 34 workshops in the district (including bakehouses).

Twenty-eight visits were paid during the year and 4 informal notices served and complied with.

E. SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 5 registered and 2 licensed slaughter houses, making a total of 7.

Three hundred and sixteen (316) visits were paid during the year to slaughter houses and butchers' shops.

The following meat on inspection was found to be unfit for food and was surrendered and destroyed :—

Bovine Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Livers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pig Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Livers	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sheep Carcases and Organs	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	4

Total weight, approximately 16 cwts., 58lbs.

F. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED :

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	10
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2
Number of houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	16
Number of cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	13
Sub-tertian Malaria	...	...	...	...	2

G. DRY SCAVENGING.

H. WET SCAVENGING.

(See Special Report, Paragraph 18, “Public Cleansing.”)

I. COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of Registered Wholesale Producers	43
„ „ „ Retail Producers	13
Retail Purveyors	24
Retailers (Milkshops, etc.)	6
Supplementary licence to sell (T.T.) Milk	2
„ „ „ „ Certified Milk	2

One hundred and two visits were paid to these premises and many improvements were carried out after serving of notices (see “Index of Work.”)

J. DRAINAGE.

Ninety-nine drainage systems to New Buildings were inspected and approved during the year.

Thirty-seven drainage systems were re-constructed or additional drains were provided during the alterations or additions to existing buildings.

Ten Privies were abolished and Pail Closets provided in their place.

Twelve Pail Closets were abolished and Water Closets with flushing cisterns were provided in their stead.

Drainage systems were relaid or repaired to thirty-five existing dwelling houses, after service of notice.

K. ANNUAL REPORT OF SURVEYOR UNDER NEW
STREETS AND BUILDING BYELAWS.

Plans presented for approval	221
Dwelling Houses completed	155
Additional alterations to existing dwellings completed ...	68

(Signed) J. H. JOYNT,

Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

It has not been necessary to take any action under any of these headings during the year under review.

23. SCHOOLS.

There are 12 public elementary schools in this District all under the Berks County Education Authority. No exception can be taken to their sanitary condition. All are supplied with water from the mains of the Maidenhead Water Company. The water closets and sinks in the village schools are drained to cesspools, which are emptied by the District Councils' Vacuum Tank in the Districts where wet scavenging is in force. The others have pail closets which are emptied and cleansed daily, by the Caretaker.

With regard to prevention of infectious diseases, etc., the Medical Officer of Health acts in conjunction with the County Medical Officer, from whom a weekly list of absentees from illness is obtained. See Table III in paragraph 33.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

With regard to the matters mentioned under this heading in a previous Report it is to be noted that the Dry Scavenging Scheme has now been extended to all parishes in the District, also Wet Scavenging to four out of the seven parishes in this District (see paragraph 18).

The question of a sewerage scheme for the villages of Bray and Cookham is now under consideration (see paragraph 15).

Progress has been made in respect of surface water drainage in the village of Cookham, but not in regard to cleansing "The Cut" to relieve flooding in Bray (see paragraph 15).

The recurrent flooding or rather, rise of the ground-water, in the riverside areas introduces considerable difficulties in regard to cesspool emptying and the question of restricting further building in the parts most affected is worth considering.

Adequate accommodation for the increased Staff in the Sanitary Department has now been provided (see paragraph 7).

SECTION D. HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

From the Rate Books it is ascertained that on the 31st March, 1936, there were actually 3,412 dwelling houses (all sizes) occupied and 103 void, making a total of 3,515. During the "Overcrowding Survey," 2,197 houses "occupied by or suitable for occupation by the working class" were surveyed and of these only 17 or 0.17 per cent. were overcrowded. The District Council has, at different times and under different Housing Acts, erected dwellings of this class to the number of 115 in the area now under its jurisdiction. This represents a little over 5% of the working class houses. Of these 3 were found to be overcrowded in the course of the survey. Since then four additional cases of technical overcrowding have come to light and four other cases have been relieved. During the year 155 new houses, mostly for sale or owner's occupation, have been erected in the district.

The survey of working class dwellings that appear to be in a bad state of repair has been practically completed.

Schedules of defects have been compiled after the survey and served on the owners, etc., with the result that schemes of repair have been arranged in many cases, ranging from general repair, provision of internal water supply, drainage arrangements, etc., to the complete re-building of premises in certain instances. Estimated cost of the work undertaken by owners can be stated at £5,295.

Following this survey a housing scheme to re-house persons displaced from insanitary houses and abatement of overcrowding has been prepared by the Council's Surveyor and has now received the approval of the Minister of Health.

The scheme deals with the Parish of Cookham only and consists of the erection of 18 dwellings, ranging from 4, 3 and 2-bedroom types to a pair of bungalows for aged persons. A playing field has been embodied in the scheme. Erection of the dwellings commenced on the 21st December, 1936.

Further re-housing schemes will be considered on the completion of the survey.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the Housing Inspector under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the past year :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	232
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1404
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing and Consolidated Regulations, 1925	185
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1178
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	46
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	139

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	59
--	--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authorities in default of Owners ...	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	1
-----	--	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>
c. <i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
d. <i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	<i>Nil</i>
4. <i>Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—</i>	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	19
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	19
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	131
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	21
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	<i>Nil</i>
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	

Several cases of overcrowding could be abated if the seldom used “ Parlour ” were used for additional sleeping accommodation, but although this is suggested to the occupiers it is seldom, if ever, acted upon.

SECTION E.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to milk supply is shown by the following tabular statement :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	43
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	24
Retails (Milkshops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	6
				<i>“ Certified ”</i>	<i>“ Grade “ A ” (T.T.)</i>	<i>Grade “ A ”</i>
No. of Producers licensed for	...	...	0	0	0	
„ „ Retailers „ „	...	...	2	2	0	
„ „ Distributors „ „	...	...	0	0	0	
„ „ Licenses granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	...				0	
„ „ Dairy Farms licensed to produce Accredited Milk	...				21	
„ „ Dairy Farms licensed to produce Tuberculin Tested						
(“ Grade A ” (T.T.)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total number of Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	73
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—						
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	14
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	14
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—						
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	108
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	89
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	226

Of the thirty official samples of milk taken by the Police only one was found to be deficient in fat (see paragraph 9). Owing to increased housing activities the tests for visible dirt in milk at the farms (see page 110 in Report for 1935) were not carried out this year and work in connection with improvement of farm and dairy premises could not be prosecuted with the same vigour as usual for lack of time. Now that the overcrowding survey and the housing survey are well in hand, these activities will now be resumed.

From information received the County Veterinary Inspector was called in to examine for tuberculosis the dairy herd at a farm in Cookham Parish, but the result was negative.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are five registered and two licensed slaughter houses in the district. Their general condition is reasonably good. The one referred to in last year's Report as being in disrepair and without proper drainage has now been put in order and drainage installed. During the year 316 visits were paid and several contraventions of the Public Health Acts or Meat Regulations (1924) were discovered and reported to the District Council. These were dealt with by warning notices and prosecutions were not undertaken. The meat voluntarily surrendered and destroyed amounted to just over three-quarters of a ton, details being given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19).

BAKEHOUSES.

There are nine premises in the district where baking of bread is carried on. Some of them are very old buildings and the accommodation is somewhat restricted. Without total reconstruction it would not be possible to effect any material improvement. On the whole they are well kept and frequently inspected and in only two instances was it necessary to send an informal notice to cleanse and whitewash.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food, etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken in regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

So far as the notifiable infectious diseases are concerned there is very little to note this year. Of Diphtheria there was only one case and the ten cases of Scarlet Fever were mostly odd cases in different parts of the district at different times of the year. There was one case of Puerperal Fever which recovered, one of Dysentery and one of Malaria, the last two relating to persons returned from abroad. Amongst school children an outbreak of Measles at Waltham St. Lawrence in February and another at Cookham extending from January to April were the only incidents of note during the year, one case of Mumps (?) and 3 of Scarlet Fever were reported but other diseases such as Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough, etc., were entirely absent. The full list is given in paragraph 33, Table III.

The only deaths from the notifiable infections, other than Tuberculosis, were two from Encephalitis Lethargica and one from Cerebro-spinal fever, all of which occurred outside the district. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after infectious, and occasionally upon request, after other diseases, e.g., Cancer, is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector by fumigation. Disinfection of verminous persons or places (Public Health Act, 1925, Secs. 45-50) has not been found necessary.

32. PESTS.

No serious complaints as to rodent or insect pests have arisen during the year. A few minor complaints regarding the presence of rats have been dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables summarise the chief particulars of the notifiable infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis which is dealt with separately in paragraph 34.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	1	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Malaria	1	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Pneumonia	4	0	2
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0		0
Scarlet Fever	10	7	0
Smallpox	0	0	0
Dysentery	1	1	0

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1932—1936.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Diphtheria	19	8	8	8	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	1
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	2	0	1	0
Erysipelas	3	3	4	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	1	0	0	0
Pneumonia	4	2	2	1	4
Poliomyelitis	1	0	2	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	72	39	10	5	10
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1936.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Bisham Parish	101	<i>Nil</i>		
Bray, Braywood C.E.	74	Impetigo	Nov.	1
Bray, Holyport C.E.	111	Impetigo	Nov.	1
Bray, Touchen End C.E.	41	Scarlet Fever	March, July	3
Cookham Dean C.E.	91	Impetigo	March, Oct.,	5
		Measles	March	3
Cookham Holy Trinity	98	Measles	Jan., Feb.,	62
			March, April	
		Impetigo	Jan.	3
		Mumps	Feb.	1
Cookham Rise Council	65	<i>Nil</i>		
Hurley, Burchetts Green C.E.	16	Measles	July	3
Hurley, Knowl Hill	84	<i>Nil.</i>		
Waltham St. Lawrence C.E.	113	Measles	Feb.	75
White Waltham C.E.	109	Impetigo	Jan., March May, Dec.	6
White Waltham Littlewick C.E.	11	Influenza	Feb.	5

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—100%, i.e., one fatal case which was not notified.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.71 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number 12 males and 9 females, giving a total of 21, which is equivalent to a rate of 2.04 per 1,000 population. In the previous year the figures were 12 males, 10 females, total 22, and rate 2.42. The facilities provided by the neighbouring Hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was no case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were represented by one of Encephalitis Lethargica (not fatal), one of Malaria and one of Dysentery, the last two having been contracted abroad.

Easthampstead

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	27,034
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	18,010
Population (estimated for 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	19,190
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	4,018
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	4,118
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, 31st	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	4,546
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	4.22
Rateable Value (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	£140,091
Sum represented by a penny rate (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	£543
Outstanding loans (1937) Housing	...	...	...	...	...	£82,548
,, ,, ,, All other	...	...	...	...	...	£137,575

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	{	Legitimate	... 226	126	100	12.04
Births		Illegitimate	... 5	2	3	
		Total	... <hr/> 231	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 103	

						<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still Births			6	2	4	25.32

							<i>Crude Death Rate</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	223	102	121	11.62

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 41.26.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{	from Puerperal Sepsis	...	0
		from other Puerperal causes	...	1

Rate per 1,000 total births, 4.22.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	43.29
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	39.82
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	200.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	1

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

For Public Health statistical purposes the population of Easthampstead Rural District is very difficult to assess, as a considerable proportion consists of non-civilians (e.g., Royal Military College, Sandhurst). The Registrar General usually gave two figures, one upon which to estimate the Birth Rate and the other for calculating the civilian Death Rate, but this practice has now been discontinued. The following figures show the growth of population since the beginning of the present century. There have been no alterations in the extent of the district.

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	...	...	15,757
„ „ „ „ 1911	...	...	17,548
„ „ „ „ 1921	...	...	18,757
„ „ „ „ 1931	...	...	18,010
„ estimated for the year 1932	...	...	19,060
„ „ „ „ 1933	...	...	19,200
„ „ „ „ 1934	...	...	19,170
„ „ „ „ 1935	...	...	19,080
„ „ „ „ 1936	...	...	19,190

4. BIRTHS.

The Births registered locally include those referring to persons not usually resident in the district, but temporarily accommodated in Homes or Institutions, and on the other hand, residents may go elsewhere for child-birth. The necessary corrections for residents and non-residents are made from figures supplied by the Registrar General and are shown below.

The Births registered locally in 1936 were :—Legitimate, 167 ; Illegitimate, 5 ; Total, 172. The corresponding figures for the previous year were :—Legitimate, 177 ; Illegitimate, 7 ; Total, 184.

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	126	100	226
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	3	5
Still Births	...	...	...	2	4	6
Totals	...	...	...	<u>130</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>237</u>

The net total of Births (live and still) attributed to this district for 1936 is 237, of which 5 or 2.11 per cent. are illegitimate. For the previous year the corresponding figures were 250 with 12 or 4.80 per cent. illegitimate. Based on an estimated population of 19,190, the Birth Rate works out at 12.35 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year it was 13.10 and the average for a ten year period is 12.85.

5. DEATHS.

For reasons explained in the paragraph above, the number of deaths registered locally has to be corrected for residents and non-residents, further as explained at length in the Report of 1934 (pages 198-202) a corrective factor has to be applied for age and sex distribution of the population in order to make the Death Rate comparable with that of other districts. The data upon which these calculations are made are set out below.

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of Deaths registered in						
the district	...	...	...	83	79	162
Plus Inward transfers, i.e., residents						
dying elsewhere	...	...	...	44	46	90
Minus Outward transfers, i.e., non-						
residents dying in the district	...	...	...	25	4	29
Net numbers	...	...	...	<u>102</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>223</u>

Deaths in Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	92
Coroner's Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	8
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	7

The net number of deaths being 223 and the estimated population 19,190, the Crude Death Rate works out at 11.62 per 1,000 of population. The previous year it was 10.80 and the average for the past ten years is 10.94.

The Comparability Factor for this District is 0.87, so that the Comparative Death Rate is $11.62 \times 0.87 = 10.11$. The corresponding figure for 1935 is 9.40.

The principal causes of death for this and the three preceding years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933</i>
1. Cancer	27	31	22	33
2. Heart Disease	56	46	50	27
3. Respiratory diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	26	14	17	12
4. Influenza	3	0	1	7
5. Diseases of the Blood vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	24	20	19	16
6. Disease of the Kidneys ...	5	7	2	6
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	10	13	7	10
8. Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	10	8	6	16
9. All other infectious diseases ...	2	0	3	2
10. Suicide	0	2	1	0
11. Accidents, etc.	6	7	9	10
12. Senile Decay	19	24	21	26

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 10 deaths amongst children under one year of age, the same as in the previous year. With one exception these were all legitimate births. In addition there were 6 still births, none being illegitimate. The respective rates work out as follows :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	43.29
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	39.82
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	200.00
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	25.32
Average Infant Mortality Rate (10 years)	...	...	...	40.62

The cause of, and age at, death of the Infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho- Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteritis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Inanition ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Marasmus (Wasting)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	2	2	1	2	1	2	—	—	10

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The question of staff and office accommodation has been under consideration for some time, and as Mr. Charles Yorke who has held office as Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor for over thirty years is due to retire at the end of January, 1937, arrangements have now been made to re-organise the whole department.

The old Post Office in Church Road has been acquired by the District Council and is being enlarged and fitted to serve as offices for the whole of the Council's Departments and also as a meeting place for the Council and the Committees. When complete*, the new premises will provide adequate and satisfactory accommodation.

With regard to the staff, upon Mr. Yorke's retirement Mr. Charlesworth (at present second Sanitary Inspector) becomes Chief Sanitary Inspector, Building Surveyor, Superintendent of the Sewage Works, Scavenging and takes over the minor appointments such as Inspector under the Petroleum Acts previously held by Mr. Yorke.

Two new Sanitary Inspectors† will be appointed for carrying out the routine duties specified in the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

A full time General Clerk and Typist for the Sanitary Department has been appointed.

* The new Council Offices were occupied on the 25th January, 1937.

† The two Additional Sanitary Inspectors were appointed on 13th January, Mr. Albert Furniss commenced duties on the 1st March and Mr. Albert Edward Nixon on the 8th February, 1937.

8. HOME NURSING.

A list of the local Nursing Associations is given in the Preface. For general nursing there appears to be a sufficient staff. In the event of an outbreak of a dangerous infectious disease, e.g., Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, a special nurse is employed by the Council to supervise home-nursed cases. There has been no need to employ such assistance in recent years, but an account of the services rendered on the last occasion of an outbreak of this nature is given in the Report for 1930 on page 153.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The general arrangements for supplying the local medical practitioners with swabs, etc., are as described in the appropriate paragraph in the Preface.

A list of the Laboratories, Consultants, etc., is also given in the Preface.

The following swabs, etc., were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, under the arrangements mentioned :—

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	4	39	43
Sputum for Tubercle	0	0	0
Blood for Typhoid	0	0	0
Other Specimens	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	5	39	44
	—	—	—

Official samples taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were as follows :—

Milk	33
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Of the milk samples, one was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 4.24%, two other samples were poor in quality and one was low in non-fatty solids.

With regard to water, two samples of the public water supply were taken and submitted for chemical and bacterial analyses, which in each case proved satisfactory. One sample from a private well was analysed and found to be unfit for use. In this case, the public supply has since been laid on. For record purposes four samples were taken from the Winkfield stream at different periods of the year.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

In addition to the Acts, Orders and Regulations applicable throughout the country, the following adoptive Acts and Byelaws are in force in this district.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

*Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, Part III, 1890.

*Only such sections as are adoptable by Rural Districts.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 ; the following parts only, Part II, except sections 19,21, 26 and 30. Part III, except sections 39 to 43 inclusive and sections 47 and 51. Part IV, except sections 58, 67 and 68. Sections 39 to 42 inclusive apply to Bracknell Special Drainage District only.

Public Health Act, 1925, with the following limitations :

Contributory Places only of :—

Binfield, Bracknell Drainage District, Crowthorne, Sandhurst—Sections 51, 53, 54 and 55 (as to Watercourses, etc.) ; Binfield, Bracknell Drainage District—Section 39 (reconstruction or alteration of drains).

The Whole District :—

Part II, Sections 13 to 16 both inclusive, 20, 23, 25 to 34 both inclusive ; Part III, Sections 36 to 38 both inclusive, 40 to 43 both inclusive ; Part IV, Sections 45 to 50 both inclusive.

Adopted 13th April, 1926.

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 66. The Whole District.

Adopted at various dates.

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 171 (2)—Binfield, Crowthorne and Winkfield. Adopted 6th January, 1931.

Also the following Byelaws relating to :—

Slaughter Houses (Public Health Act, 1875, section 169) sanctioned by Local Government Board in 1900.

Tents, Vans and Sheds (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, section 9 (2), sanctioned in 1901.

New Streets and Buildings (Public Health Act, 1875, section 157) sanctioned in 1930.

Improvement of Conditions in Houses of the Working Class, sanctioned 1936.

11. HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals utilised by the inhabitants of this Area are the Royal Victoria Nursing Home and Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (5 miles), the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (10 miles), King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (8 miles), and for Infectious Diseases, by arrangement with the local Authority the Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (9 miles). The distances given are approximate and measured in a straight line from the centre of the District. The service rendered appears to be adequate.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance of the Hospital concerned is generally utilised for the transport of the patient, but the Red Cross Ambulance at Reading is also available for accidents and such like.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES, ETC.

District Nurses are stationed at the following villages:—Binfield, Bracknell and Crowthorne.

Welfare Centres are held at Binfield, Bracknell, Crowthorne and Sandhurst.

The County V.D. Clinic at Reading is available for patients from this District.

An Orthopædic Clinic is held weekly at Sandhurst.

Details as to place, time, secretaries, etc., are given in the List in the Preface.

SECTION C.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this district was dealt with in detail in the Report for 1934 (pp. 115-122) and also in the Report for 1935 (pp. 121-122). The only area now dependent upon private wells is at Wesley Mill in the Parish of Binfield, where there are some 17 houses with a population of about 55, widely scattered. The proposal to lay a piped supply in that locality has been rejected on account of the high cost. Further comments under water supply are contained in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19).

By arrangement with neighbouring districts supplied by the South West Suburban Water Company, samples are taken by the different districts in rotation and the reports circulated. The two samples taken in this district showed the water to be of good quality and the reports received from the other districts were also satisfactory. For record purposes four samples were taken from the stream into which the effluent from the Winkfield Sewage Works, when completed, will be discharged. One sample from a private well proved to be bad. The public supply has since been laid on.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

DRAINAGE.

As mentioned in previous Reports, especially the Survey Report 1930 (pp. 136-137), the localities known as Owlsmoor and College Town in the Parish of Sandhurst suffer severely in wet weather from the absence of adequate surface water drainage. The cleansing of the Blackwater river and the road drainage work carried out by the County Council in recent years as well as improvement of the ditches by private owners have greatly relieved the conditions complained of, but the work is not entirely satisfactory. Had it all been done simultaneously as part of an organised scheme instead of piecemeal and independently and with certain extensions, the total effect would have been greater and better value obtained for the money, time and labour expended, however, conditions are now very much better than they were, say in pre-war times.

SEWERAGE.

The villages and portions of the adjoining localities known as Bracknell, Binfield, Crowthorne and Sandhurst are now fully sewered while the village hamlets in the parish of Winkfield are now being equipped with the same service. As special reports on the subject are appended and various references made to this work in the Sanitary Inspector's Reports (paragraph 19) it is not necessary to discuss here the matter in further detail except to mention the following points which are worthy of notice.

A test made on the Binfield System in January, 1936, showed that during the heavy rainfall at that period the infiltration of surface water amounted to three times that of the flow of sewage (see Sanitary Inspector's Report, No. I).

Further consideration of the extension of the Binfield sewer to the locality known as Popeswood has been suspended pending a decision upon the scheme to amalgamate the Binfield and Bracknell sewerage systems.

For the purposes of the Public Enquiry as to the extension of the Bracknell sewers the following surveys of the premises concerned were made by Mr. Charles York and submitted to the Medical Officer of Health :—

REPORT OF HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS (LOCK-UP SHOPS,
WAREHOUSES, CHURCHES, HALLS, SCHOOLS, ETC.), IN THE
BRACKNELL SPECIAL DRAINAGE AREA.

The following are the number of houses in the area with the various installations :—

Dwellings	...	867	Connected to Main Drainage	795
Other Buildings	...	86	W.C.s	...
No. of Residents	...	2941	P.C.s	...
Main Water	...	806	Sinks	...
Wells	...	6	Lavatory Basins	...
			Baths	...
Urinals—23.				

The following are the number of houses in the areas outside the Drainage Area connected to the system viz., Rounds Hill, Lily Hill, Bay Road, Broad Lane and Crowthorne Road :—

Dwellings	...	84	Connected to Main Drainage	72				
Other Buildings	...	—	W.C.s	...	...	...	...	99
No. of Residents	...	237	P.C.s	...	...	...	...	6
Main Water	...	84	Sinks	...	...	...	...	83
Wells	...	...	—	Lavatory Basins	...	...	...	59
				Baths	...	...	...	72

Urinals—1.

TOTALS.

Dwellings	...	951	Connected to Main Drainage	867				
Other Buildings	...	86	W.C.s	...	...	...	...	99
No. of Residents	...	3178	P.C.s	...	...	...	...	227
Main Water	...	890	Sinks	...	...	...	...	986
Wells	...	...	6	Lavatory Basins	...	...	...	481
				Baths	...	...	...	327

Urinals—24.

There are three Schools in the area with 439 scholars, 120 of whom live outside the Bracknell Drainage Area. The schools are connected to the existing sewer.

The following are the roads proposed to be sewered and the number of houses in each :—

WARFIELD—	Houses.	EASTHAMPSTEAD—	Houses.
Goughs Lane	... 2	Skimped Hill	... ... 6
Spring Lane	... 1	Shepherds Lane	... ... 6
Sandy Lane	... 2	BINFIELD—	
Shepherds Lane	... 11	Binfield Road	... ... 2
Wick Hill	... ... 6	WINKFIELD—	
Bull Lane	... ... —	Martins Lane	... ... 16
		Total	... ... 52

A Survey was also made of the number of premises in the Bracknell Drainage Area which are not drained although a sewer is present in the neighboring main road. The reasons for non-connection were (1) no branch sewer in the side road, (2) sewer too shallow, (3) house is in a hollow and hence too low for connection, (4) house stands too far back from roadway. The situation and number of the premises are :—

Parish of Easthampstead.—Green Lane 1, Easthampstead Road 1, Allure Road 1, Wokingham Road 2, Skimped Hill 6, Old Bracknell 1 (Public House).—Total 12.

Parish of Winkfield.—Larges Lane 2, Mount Pleasant 2, Broad Lane 6 houses and 1 garage. Total 11.

Parish of Warfield.—Victoria Road 1 (Boys' Club), Bay Road 3, London Road 3. Total 7. Grand Total 30.

The houses not connected to the sewer but drained to cesspools, septic tanks with sub-irrigation or otherwise are :—

Parish of Easthampstead.—Wokingham Road 2, Shepherds Lane 8, Total 10.

Parish of Winkfield.—Larges Lane 2, Broad Lane 3, Martin's Lane 7. Total 12.

Parish of Warfield.—Wick Hill 8, London Road 1. Total 9. Grand Total 31.

(Signed) CHARLES YORKE,
9th October, 1936.

A description of the Sandhurst and Crowthorne Sewerage Scheme was given at length in the Report for 1932 (pp. 114-116) and supplementary notes on the working of the scheme added in the Reports for 1933 (pp. 107-115), 1934 (pp. 124-125), 1935 (pp. 123-126).

The following Report prepared by the Works Manager, Mr. W. Briggs, deals similarly with the work during 1936.

CROWTHORNE AND SANDHURST SEWERAGE SCHEME.

Report for the Year 1936.

The following Report deals with the operation for the twelve months ended December, 1936.

A total flow of 57,634,800 gallons was treated at the Disposal Works during this period, being 13,429,600 gallons or 30.5% in excess of the flow treated during the corresponding period for 1935. The average daily flow for the year fell short of the designed daily D.W.F. (270,000 gallons) by 40%. An improvement on this is anticipated during the coming year as the work on the outstanding House Connections is to be accelerated to an early completion.

Reference was made (see Report 1935, pp. 126) to a proposal whereby the neighbouring rural district council of Hartley-Whitney were going to have part of their proposed sewage flow treated at the Sandhurst Disposal Works. This proposal has now fallen through with the result that it will be difficult to prophecy at what date these Works will be called upon to deal with the designed daily D.W.F. Experience gained during the year's working has indicated, however, that the plant will comply with its requirements and deal effectively with such a flow when the time does arrive.

After $3\frac{1}{2}$ years the Scheme as a whole continues to give satisfactory operation and with certain structural additions, referred to below, a further improvement on the present working conditions will result.

All samples, with one exception, of the final effluent taken by the Thames Conservancy were well within the required standard, the one exception being where a sample contained a high content of suspended matter in the form of humus due to a breakdown of one corner of the land irrigation area. Since this event scum plates have been fitted to the sedimentation tanks to intercept the floating scum from passing on to the filter beds and incidently relieving the humus load on the land area. The question of a more effective and convenient means of humus extraction from the primary effluent is under consideration.

The installation of a Sludge Digestion Tank (see Report 1935, pp. 125) was deferred pending the result of the Hartley-Whitney negotiations. Since no final agreement was reached a tank of a smaller capacity will now be installed. A loan has been sanctioned for this addition by the Minister of Health and the work of getting out specifications is in hand. The installation of this tank will further alleviate the trouble mentioned in the previous paragraph by facilitating a more frequent de-sludging of both the detritus and sedimentation tanks.

Aerial nuisances were not so prevalent as was the case during the previous two summers. This can be attributed to weather conditions, there being no long dry and warm spells during the summer of 1936.

During the year a further 52 house connections were made representing some 96 extra houses connected. This brings the total completed since June, 1933, up to 780 connections with 1,096 premises serviced. The rate of house-connection work fell to an average of one a week. There are still about 180 connections to be made and as mentioned previously work on these is to be speeded up.

(From a survey made in October, 1936, it was found that in the Parish of Sandhurst there were 837 houses of which 666 were connected to the sewer, leaving 71 yet to be dealt with. In the Parish of Crowthorne the figures were, total houses 574, connected to sewer 459, yet to be dealt with 115.—J.J.P.)

The following are the monthly records for Flow, Electrical Energy consumed and Rainfall during the year :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Flow in Gallons.</i>				<i>Energy in Units.</i>	<i>Rainfall in Inches.</i>
January ...	4,535,000	...	...	...	2009.9	3.86
February ...	5,254,800	...	...	...	2171.1	1.91
March ...	5,514,800	...	...	...	2017.9	2.05
April ...	4,102,800	Colleges, Easter Vacation.			1791.0	1.59
May ...	4,771,600	...	...	...	1927.8	0.78
June ...	5,535,800	...	...	...	1961.0	3.39
July ...	5,081,000	...	...	...	1941.8	3.08
August ...	3,165,000	Colleges, Summer Vacation.			1395.8	0.43
September ...	4,377,000	part ditto			1713.4	1.55
October ...	5,068,000	...	...	...	1685.7	1.57
November ...	5,371,000	...	...	...	2383.5	2.57
December ...	4,858,000	Colleges, Christmas Vacation.			2787.8	1.38
<i>Totals</i> ...	57,634,800	...	...	...	23786.7	24.16

The total rainfall recorded for the year at the Disposal Works was 24.16 inches, a decrease of 10.2% over the corresponding period for 1935. The wettest months were January, June and July when 3.86, 3.39 and 3.08 inches of rainfall were registered respectively. A certain infiltration figure in relation to the varying rainfall is known to exist, but the extent of which has not yet been determined. It can be observed on a graph plotted for rainfall, flow and energy consumed, and is accepted as normal for the working of a separate system such as the Scheme embodies.

The year's consumption of Electrical Energy rose 28% above that of the previous year, being 23,786 units used as against 18,573 for 1935. The No. 4 Pumping Station to which the bulk of the flow of the Royal Military College drains together with that of the College Town district, took 42% of the total electrical energy consumed. The combined daily flow through this station approaches 40% of the total daily flow treated at the Disposal Works

A pumped flow of 46,108,300 gallons or roughly 4/5th of the total flow of 57,634,000 gallons delivered to the Disposal Works for treatment cost £198 4s. 3d. for Electrical Energy at 2d. per unit. This represents a cost of £4 6s. 0d. per million gallons pumped, or taking the basis of raising a million gallons one foot high with an average gross head of 30.55 feet, the cost was 2s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. This last figure can be considered as high and can only be attributed to the buying cost of power and in no way due to any inefficiency of the pumping plants.

By the third month of the year the capacity available for drying of crude sludge was severely taxed, but at the expense of re-conditioning the whole media of the 12 drying beds together with extra labour for the removal of sludge the position was satisfactorily dealt with by the end of the year and with a further refinement added to the media, namely, the employment of washed sand as a top dressing, it is anticipated that there will be no recurrence of the trouble.

The proportion of the sludge produced to the size of the flow dealt with is above the average. This can be readily understood when it is stated that the water used by the populace of the district does not exceed 12—14 gallons per head per day.

The question of the final disposal of sludge is, as in common with most sewage works, a difficult one. Although the sludge is given away the supply is always greater than the demand as far as these Works are concerned.

All the mechanical and electrical equipments throughout the system functioned without serious fault for the twelve months. A general stripping for examination of all pumps will be done during the coming year, the first general examination to be undertaken since the installation.

The permanent labouring personnel of the Staff was doubled during the year, being an extra man at the Disposal Works and one extra on Sewers.

(Signed) S. BRIGGS, *Works Manager*.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described at some length in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 136) and comments have been added from time to time in the corresponding paragraphs in subsequent Reports, e.g., that for 1934 (page 127). Four special samples were taken from the Winkfield Stream and recorded for future reference. The effluent of the Winkfield Sewage Works, when in operation, will be discharged into this stream and it was considered advisable to have a record of its condition, previous to any possible "contamination" from the Sewage Works.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As may be gathered from this and previous Reports, the whole of the Rural District will soon be served by sewers, the only exceptions being outlying areas where the cost is not justifiable. The old time privy has practically disappeared and where the sewer is not available, Earth (Pail) Closets or Water Closets drained to cesspools are in use.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Wet scavenging (emptying of Cesspools) is not undertaken by the Local Authority and, in view of the extensive sewerage schemes, it is hardly necessary.

Dry Scavenging (removal of house refuse) has been practised throughout this district since 1912. In 1930 the District Council undertook the work instead of letting it out to private contractors. A description of the Council's scheme is given in the Report for 1932 at page 117. The following is the work done in 1936, prepared by Mr. Chas. Yorke (Sanitary Inspector) under whose able supervision the scheme is carried out.

Council Offices,
Bracknell.

DRY SCAVENGING.

I beg to present the Report of the Scavenging System for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

<i>Summary of cost of Collection.</i>						£	s.	d.
Wages (Driver, 3 men and man at dump)	...	...	...	...	...	588	18	4
N.H. and U.I. Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	0
Petrol (1,942½ gallons)	...	...	...	...	...	129	10	0
Oil, grease, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	3
Tyres	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	3
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	5
Insurance, Garage, Lorry and Workmen's Compensation						10	14	10
Motor Taxation Licence	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	0
Cost of tip	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Sundries (Hire of Lorry, Seat, Overalls, Gloves, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	3
Mr. Stanley's Account for Owlsmoor	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	0
Establishment Charges	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	0
						£900	9	4

The following table shows the work done as compared with the two years previous :

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Mileage covered by lorry	... 14,436½	... 14,568	... 14,862
Receptacles emptied	... 148,344	... 171,686	... 188,656
Refuse collected (in bulk tons)	... 6,000	... 8,137	... 9,395

The lorry has covered 11,831½ miles since July 1st, 1935.

A small portion of Cookham Rural District is scavenged by the Council's lorry.

A weekly collection of refuse is maintained throughout the area, with the exception of Owlsmoor, where a sub-contractor collects fortnightly.

The whole of the refuse is tipped at the dump at Chavey Down and this dump has been kept in a satisfactory state during the year. It has been necessary to employ additional labour to keep the dump in good order.

The increased labour cost above 1935 is accounted for by the employment of an extra man for loading and work at the dump.

It will be noticed that the mileage, number of receptacles emptied and the bulk tonnage have all increased.

The efficiency of the scheme is largely due to the conscientious way in which the men have carried out their duties, willingly performing any suggestions which may facilitate meeting the ever increasing demands.

(Signed) CHARLES YORKE,
Sanitary Inspector.

On this matter the following Special Report was presented to the Health and General Purposes Committee by Mr. Chas. Yorke and his successor, Mr. Charlesworth.

JOINT REPORT ON REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS.

A weekly collection of refuse is maintained throughout the District, the collection being from outside the curtilage of each house and the refuse is disposed of by tipping at a dump rented by the Council and situated off Chavey Down Road, Winkfield. The work is performed by one ten-yard Dennis lorry purchased on the 1st July, 1935, and the staff consists of a driver and two loaders, one of whom can act as a relief driver, and a man employed at the tip.

DEFICIENCIES OF PRESENT SERVICE.

There has been a rapid increase in the amount of refuse collected during the last three years and the indications are that this increase will continue at at least the same rate. New houses are being built at the rate of approximately 100 per year and during the last few months several of the larger properties in the District, including the Public Assistance Institution, have asked for their refuse to be collected, whereas these premises previously made their own arrangements for disposal. Weekly collection has now been commenced at the new block of flats at Ramslade and when this scheme is fully developed it is expected that there will be a large amount of refuse.

The purchase of the ten-yard lorry in place of the old seven-yard lorry has resulted in some saving of time owing to the reduced number of journeys to the tip but a greatly increased strain has been placed on the loaders owing to the long periods of continuous loading necessary before tipping.

The work in Winkfield Parish and Bracknell Drainage Area has increased to such an extent that it is not possible to finish these two areas on the days allocated to them and this means that a certain amount of refuse is left until the following day and the work in other Parishes falls behind schedule. At present the greater part of Saturday morning is occupied in finishing the Winkfield collection and picking up the Owlsmoor refuse. Until recently Saturday morning has been set aside for cleaning, greasing and overhauling the lorry, this work being performed by the driver and one loader while the other loader helps at the tip. It has now become difficult to carry out a systematic cleaning and overhauling of the lorry and the chances of breakdowns are thereby increased.

The amount of paper and similar easily combustible material present in the refuse collected has shown a considerable increase and as this material is burnt at the tip a certain amount of nuisance, due to smoke and fumes, has been caused. In this connection it is of interest to notice that a seasonal variation occurs in the composition of house refuse, the winter refuse containing a fairly high proportion of ashes, clinker and dust while the summer refuse is bulkier and lighter and is composed largely of tins, paper and vegetable refuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Collection.—It appears probably that two collection vehicles will be necessary for the adequate scavenging of the District in the near future. In the meantime it will be necessary to evolve some system to cope with the intervening period and for this purpose it is suggested that an extra loader be employed. This loader will help the two existing loaders throughout Wednesdays and Fridays (Bracknell and Winkfield) and for the remainder of the week the additional man will work at the Tip. It is then proposed to establish a relay system so that at each journey to the Tip a loader is left behind to work at the Tip and a man from the Tip is taken on the lorry. This will mean that each loader spends two-thirds of the day loading and the remaining third working at the Tip with the exception of Wednesday and Friday when three loaders will be working continuously.

Refuse Tip.—In order to abate the alleged nuisance now arising at the Tip it is suggested that tipping at the existing place be discontinued and the refuse at this point allowed to burn out. Tipping will then be commenced at the extreme Westerly end of the Tip, a sleeper track being constructed for this purpose. To obviate the possibility of another fire starting at the new point of tipping it is suggested that a portable destructor be purchased and used near the Tip face for burning all paper and similar combustible material. Prices and particulars of a suitable destructor will be submitted at the Meeting.

A disadvantage of the present Tip is that the Council have not complete control of the site or of the road leading to it. The tenant of the land often dumps and sets fire to loads of greenhouse and other refuse and he contends that the Council merely pays for the privilege of tipping and that he retains the right to use the tip for any other purpose he wishes.

It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to purchase the Tip so that the site can be fenced and the Council may have complete control.

Ashbins.—It is estimated that the majority of properties in the District are without a proper ashbin. To take the necessary statutory action to secure the provision of these would involve the inspection of practically all the properties in the District and the service of some thousands of Statutory Notices under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875. It is therefore suggested that a circular letter be drafted drawing attention to the provisions of the above Section and distributed to all the property owners concerned.

The provision of a standard bin throughout the District would greatly facilitate the work of the loaders and is of course essential from a hygienic point of view.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Mileage covered by lorry ...	13,580 ...	14,436½ ...	14,568
Receptacles emptied ...	139,880 ...	148,344 ...	171,686
Refuse collected (cubic yds.)	5,230 ...	6,000 ...	8,137

SUMMARY.

Briefly our recommendations are :—

1. The employment of an additional loader to help load and assist at the Tip.
2. The purchase of the Tip site.
3. Alteration of the present method of tipping and the provision of a portable destructor.
4. Circularising of property owners to secure the provision of standard refuse bins.

(Signed) CHARLES YORKE, } *Sanitary*
H. CHARLESWORTH, } *Inspectors.*

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors upon the work done during the past year follow. That of Mr. Chas. Yorke is the last that will appear over his signature as he reached retiring age at the end of January, 1937. An official acknowledgement under the Seal of the Council of his services during the previous thirty-four years, together with a gift from the Councillors, Officials, past and present, were handed to him on his leaving.

REPORT I.

Park Road,
Bracknell.

February, 1937.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson, Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting the following Report of works performed during the year 1936.

The total number of visits made during the year was 2,011.

HOUSING AND PLANS.

Plans before the Council and Town Planning Committees for approval during the year of various new buildings, additions, alterations, etc., to the estimated value of £113,125 0s. 0d.

The following are the number of cottages built from 1904 to 1937.

<i>Parish.</i>			<i>1904-36</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Binfield	...	...	155	10	165
Crowthorne	...	...	200	3	203
Easthampstead	...	...	149	8	157
Sandhurst	...	...	400	12	412
Sarfield	...	...	142	11	153
Winkfield	...	...	394	3	397
			<hr/> 1440	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 1487

Four Council houses were completed and occupied in the Parish of Crowthorne and the Council Housing Site in the Parish of Winkfield mentioned in my Report of 1935 is still occupying the attention of the Housing Committee.

WATER SUPPLY.

Two samples of water supply have been taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis from Company's supply and found of good quality.

Eight samples have been taken from a tributary of the Cut in relation to future pollution *re* sewage works in the Parish of Winkfield.

As regards water supply generally, please refer to my comprehensive Report of 1934.

These are regularly visited and have been kept by the occupiers in a clean condition.

BINFIELD.

The area known as Amen Corner is still under consideration by the Council.

BRACKNELL.

WINKFIELD.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Acute Primary Pneumonia			...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lobar Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	7
Acute Influenza Pneumonia			...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
							—
				Total	...	...	74

Twenty-five cases were removed to the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital.

Personally I disinfected 9 houses : 3 Scarlet Fever, 2 Diphtheria, 3 T.B. and 1 Puerperal.

FOOD.

Many visits were made to premises where food of various kinds were produced or sold and clean conditions of the premises were general.

Four Bakehouses were whitewashed on request.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS PREPARED FOR AND ATTENDED.

Board Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	7
Plans and Town Planning	...	...	...	...	...	20
Crowthorne and Sandhurst Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Health and General Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	9
Winkfield Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	4
Binfield Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	5
Housing Committee	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tenants' Selection Committee	...	...	...	...	...	3
Office Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ribbon Development	...	...	...	...	...	1
Air Raids	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bracknell Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						68

COWSHEDS.

The whole of the Cowsheds were inspected and I found five had not whitewashed according to the Milk and Dairies Order. Notices were served and the work executed in due course.

NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

Complaints received—42.

Three Complaints were received of water supply cut off *re* non-payments of rates, but personal interviews remedied the matter.

Privy converted to W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larder provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Copper provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polluted ditches	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Blocked sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspool	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rubbish and Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pond	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Well water tapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses condemned	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caravan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs and Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceiling dangerous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grate provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total							44

Numerous Reports have been submitted to you during the last twenty-five years and I thank you for your kindness and help during that long period.

(Signed) CHARLES YORKE,
Sanitary Inspector.

REPORT II.

Council Offices,
Bracknell.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson, Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting the following Report of works performed during the year 1936.

SUMMARY.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2263
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	42
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	89
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	78
Outstanding at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	11
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	7
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	6
Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	1
Privies and P.C.s converted into W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	63
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	129
Samples of Water taken	...	...	...	...	...	7
Samples of Milk taken	...	...	...	...	...	9
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	23

FOOD INSPECTION.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of Slaughter Houses registered in the district is ten, four of which are in regular use throughout the year, the remainder being used during the season for pig-killing. The slaughter houses have generally been kept in a clean condition, but it was necessary to request the owner to carry out extensive repairs to one slaughter house and this work has been carried out. Four Notices to cleanse and lime-wash slaughter houses were served and complied with.

The meat killed in the slaughter houses continues to be of first class quality and the amount condemned during the year was small. All meat condemned was voluntarily surrendered and no statutory action was necessary.

MEAT CONDEMNED.

Pork	...	...	22½lbs.	Beef	...	...	36lbs.
Veal	...	...	90lbs.	Mutton	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

FOODSTORES AND SHOPS.

These premises have been inspected regularly and have generally been kept in a satisfactory condition.

It was found necessary to serve two Statutory Notices for contraventions under the Public Health Meat Regulations and these were complied with. 17lbs. of fish and 10lbs. of poultry were condemned.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the Register remains unchanged and these are generally kept in a clean condition. Four lime-washing Notices were served and complied with.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The usual Statistics with regard to Cowsheds and Dairies are given in paragraph 27. The standard of construction and cleanliness of the Cowsheds in this area is comparatively high and only a small number of Cowsheds are in need of modernising or reconstructing. In most of these cases the difficulty is that the Tenant, who of course is responsible under the Milk and Dairies Order, is unable to shoulder the cost of the reconstruction and the Owner of the Farm is unwilling to have the work done.

It was necessary to serve 12 Notices to remedy contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order and most of these referred to lime-washing and cleansing or removal of accumulations of manure.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The amount of refuse collected throughout the District continues to increase and the time is approaching when it will be necessary to run two collection vehicles. A new lorry garage has been constructed at the new Council Offices and accommodation has been provided for an additional lorry when this becomes necessary.

The following Report was presented to the Health and General Purposes Committee on the 22nd June, 1936, and some of the recommendations therein were approved, these being the employment of an additional loader and more active steps to secure the provision of standard refuse bins.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Refuse Tip have been held up and owing to the uncertainty of the tenure of this Tip, the Committee at the time of writing is considering other suitable tipping sites with a view to acquiring a centrally-placed Tip where controlled tipping can be carried out without risk of nuisance.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Summary of the work carried out under this heading is enclosed herewith. No conditions have been found to which it is necessary to draw special attention and the few contraventions related chiefly to periodical lime-washing and cleansing.

The necessary separate sanitary accommodation for both sexes was not available at a laundry in the district and the Owner asked to be allowed time to provide the necessary accommodation as he intended to rebuild his premises. At the time of writing the plans for the rebuilding and the necessary sanitary accommodation have been passed by my Council.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

The question of office accommodation referred to in the last two years' Reports has now been satisfactorily dealt with. The Council has acquired the old Post Office and the adjoining Post Master's house in Church Road, Bracknell, and reconstructed the premises to form offices, Committee Room, Council Chamber, Lorry garages and a parking space at the rear of the building. The work was completed and the new offices occupied in January of this year and the Council proposes to complete this scheme by the provision of a Mortuary and Post-mortem room at the same site.

The suite of rooms now occupied by the Building and Sanitary Department consists of two Sanitary Inspector's Offices, Sanitary Inspector's Clerk's Office and a Drawing Office with adequate accommodation for filing.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply Authorities for the area are the South West Suburban Water Co. for Winkfield and the Mid-Wessex Water Co. for the remainder of the District. During the year the Council has been reviewing the question of the provision of fire-hydrants throughout the area and many new hydrants have been provided and old hydrants replaced. In this connection it was found that the sizes of the supply mains in the Bracknell and Binfield areas, formerly part of the supply area of the now defunct Wokingham Water Coy, were

in many cases far too small to be adequate for fire protection and some complaints of inadequate pressure in this and the Crowthorne areas were received. The Mid-Wessex Water Co. has remedied this defect by the laying of several miles of new main in these areas and there has been a marked improvement in the pressure of the supply.

The position with regard to the water supply of the Wesley Mill area remains unchanged, but no shortage of well water occurred during the year owing to the excessively wet Summer.

The bore-hole and Pumping Station at Beenham's Heath for the Mid-Wessex Water Coy is nearing completion and when this and the necessary supply mains are complete it may be possible to provide a piped supply for Wesley Mill at a more reasonable cost.

Under the arrangement with neighbouring Local Authorities the periodical sampling of the South West Suburban Water Coy's supply has been continued and the two samples taken during the year proved to be of good quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewerage of the Amen Corner portion of Binfield Parish has not yet been proceeded with. The Council's Consulting Engineers suggested two alternative schemes for this area, one being to construct a pumping station to pump the sewage to the existing Binfield sewers and the other being to lay a gravity sewer to the existing Bracknell Drainage Works. Although the Binfield Drainage Committee is anxious to have this work put in hand it has been considered desirable to obtain a Report from the Consulting Engineers regarding the drainage for the Bracknell, Binfield, Easthampstead and Warfield areas as a whole before proceeding further with the Amen Corner Scheme.

Public Enquiries have been held into proposals to complete the sewerage of the Bracknell Drainage Area and to modernise the pumping equipment, and to provide a sludge digester for the Sandhurst Drainage Works. The Minister refused permission to carry out the Bracknell extension scheme with the exception of small portions of sewer in Martin's Lane and Skimped Hill.

The proposal to supply a sludge digester at Sandhurst was approved in principle and this work will now be proceeded with.

The number of connections to the Crowthorne and Sandhurst sewers has decreased considerably and it was found necessary to make a survey of the Crowthorne area with a view to taking the necessary action to secure drainage of undrained properties. This has resulted in the majority of the outstanding connections in the Crowthorne area being put in hand and most of the properties within reach of the Council's sewers are now connected.

WINKFIELD DRAINAGE SCHEME.

At the time of writing the Winkfield Drainage Scheme is approaching completion. 93% of the sewerage is completed and approximately 80% of the work at the Disposal Works and Pumping Station has been carried out, this includes additional work on sludge digestion tanks which were not included in the original Contract.

This is considered satisfactory in view of the fact that the Contract has been held up by bad weather.

It is hoped to commence connections to the sewers during August, 1937.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically all the Pail closets in the areas recently sewered have now been demolished or converted into W.C.s, and many more of these closets will disappear when connections to the Winkfield Sewerage System are commenced. There are practically none of the old type of privy in this district and the usual type of closet in the unsewered areas is that having a moveable pail.

SCHOOLS.

The School at Warfield referred to in last year's Report as having been vacated is to be repaired and reconstructed and plans for the alterations have been approved by this Council and the Berks County Education Committee.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Council has adopted the Ministry Model set of Byelaws for securing the Improvement of Housing Conditions in Houses intended or used for occupation by the Working Classes. These Byelaws apply throughout the whole of the District and are proving extremely useful in dealing with unfit houses.

(Signed) H. CHARLESWORTH,

Second Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS 1911 AND 1928.

Action under the foregoing headings is not required in this District.

23. SCHOOLS.

A full description of the Sanitary conditions, etc., of the Public Elementary Schools in this district was given in the Report for 1932 (pages 125—126). All the Crowthorne Schools are now connected to the new sewer. The school at Warfield, which was in a very bad state of repair, has now been vacated and plans are in hand for its re-building.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

With regard to the matters mentioned under this heading in the previous year's Report, the following comments apply :—

1. The sewerage scheme for Winkfield is now well in hand, work upon the scheme having been commenced in March, 1935.

2. No further progress has been made with the proposal to sewer Amen Corner, Binfield. Alternative schemes of draining to the Binfield Works by pumping or to the Bracknell Works by gravitation, are being considered.

3. Clerical Assistance for the Sanitary Inspectors has now been provided (see paragraph 7).

4. New and adequate office accommodation has been provided (see paragraph 7).

5. The question of the provision of a public sanitary convenience for Bracknell is still in abeyance awaiting decision as to site.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

In the following paragraph are the Housing Statistics for the year from which it will be seen that demolition orders were made in respect of nine houses. None of these Orders have yet been determined as the necessary accommodation for re-housing the occupants has not been provided. The Council is taking steps to purchase suitable housing sites and to re-house the tenants who will be displaced by the determination of these Orders. At present the Council owns 98 houses, or 2.7% of the total working class houses in the District. There is a scheme to build 12 more (originally 40) in the Parish of Winkfield.

In the case of 5 cottages which were the subject of Section 19 Notices under the Housing Act, 1930, an undertaking was accepted from the Owner to convert these small buildings into outbuildings for use on an adjoining smallholding when the tenants have been re-housed, and an offer to carry out works to render 4 other cottages fit was accepted by the Council.

OVERCROWDING.

Item 4 in the table in the following paragraph sets out the position in regard to overcrowding at the end of the year and it will be noticed that some reduction in the number of overcrowded houses was effected. The actual figures in connection with the "Overcrowding Survey" were: Total number of houses surveyed—3,736; Overcrowded—60 or 16%. Council houses—94; Overcrowded—4 or 4%.

As already mentioned, the Council is proceeding to secure suitable housing sites and it is proposed to provide accommodation for the very large families in each Parish for which accommodation is unlikely to be found by private enterprise.

Eight houses overcrowded in Crowthorne would be more accurately described as vans or sheds and are situated in the Owlsmoor locality. These erections now come under the definition "house" as defined in the 1935 Act and as most of these erections are considered to be unfit for human habitation, a survey of the whole

Owlsmoor area is being made with a view to taking the necessary action to have the unfit houses demolished.

A further two houses scheduled as overcrowded at the end of the year are now the subject of demolition orders which will be determined when alternative accommodation has been provided.

BUILDING OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

The following table sets out particulars of the number of houses completed by private enterprise during 1936 :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Under £25 R.V.</i>				<i>£25 R.V. and over.</i>		
Binfield	24	...	...	...	—
Crowthorne	13	...	...	...	—
Easthampstead	12	...	...	...	—
Sandhurst	33	...	...	...	1	
Warfield	17	...	...	...	2	
Winkfield	37	...	...	...	18*	
		—				—	
		136				21	
		—				—	

* Including 17 flats at Ramslade, Bracknell.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	352
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	424
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	212
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	332
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	18
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	48

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	46
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>

C. *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of houses in respect of which demolition Orders were made	9
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	<i>Nil</i>

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	52
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	60
	(ii) Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	312½
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	1
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	9
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	48
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.		<i>Nil</i>

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

As set out in the table below, there are in this District 83 premises registered as Dairy Farms and the approximate number of Milk Cows is 1,078. Speaking generally the premises are kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition, this is all the more creditable to the tenant farmers occupying old buildings where facilities for cleanliness are not of the best. Frequent visits were paid by one or other of the Sanitary Inspectors, one of whom issued 5 informal notices for overdue lime-washing and the other 12 for lime-washing and for the removal of manure.

Nine informal samples of "Grade A (T.T.)" milk were taken, all of which complied with the regulations, and 33 official samples were taken at various places by the Police of which four were poor in quality but not deficient in fat.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register (1936) :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	40
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	31
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	12
<i>" Grade A (T.T.) "</i> <i>" Grade A "</i>						
Number of Producers licensed	...	2		15		
„ „ Retailers	„	3		0		
„ „ Distributors	„	0		0		
Total Number of Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	72	
Number holding " Accredited " licences	...	...	...	...	11	

Contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	17
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	183

REGISTER OF DAIRY FARMS AND COWS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Registered Premises.</i>				<i>Cows (in milk).</i>
Binfield	17	...	...	...	296
Crowthorne	2	...	...	...	—
Easthampstead	10	...	...	...	147
Sandhurst	8	...	...	...	96
Warfield	22	...	...	...	234
Winkfield	24	...	...	...	305
	—				—
	83	...	...	...	1078
	—				—

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 26 bakehouses in this district most of them being old established premises. There were no new ones opened during the year. They were frequently inspected during working hours, but no serious contraventions were discovered. Four informal notices served for overdue lime-washing were immediately complied with.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are ten “ Licensed ” Slaughter Houses (none “ Registered ”) in this district, but only four are in regular use, the others being used only for pig-killing during the pork season. In one instance considerable alterations and repairs were carried out upon informal request and four notices to cleanse and lime-wash were issued and complied with. The total amount of meat voluntarily surrendered and destroyed amounted to about 150lbs.

OTHER FOOD STORES AND SHOPS.

These do not call for special comment. Frequent inspections of fish-shops, etc., are made and as a rule no exception can be taken to the condition of the premises. Only two Notices under the Meat Regulations were served and complied with. Two lots consisting of 17lbs of fish and 10lbs. of poultry were surrendered and destroyed.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results or samples of food, etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act are given in the paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken with regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The cases of notifiable infectious disease were small in number this year, for example, there were 7 of Diphtheria as compared with an annual average of about 11 for the previous five years, and of Scarlet Fever 20 as against 16 in the previous year and a five year average of 44. Of the 7 Diphtheria cases 4 occurred in one family at the same time while the other three were odd cases not in any way related to each other. There was one case of Ophthalmia in a new born infant which recovered without loss of sight and one case of Puerperal Pyrexia. Twenty-six cases of Pneumonia were notified but these do not call for any comment and the tuberculosis cases are dealt with in a separate paragraph.

With regard to infectious disease in schools, the weekly returns obtained from the County Medical Officer show that out of 16 public elementary schools 7 had no infectious disease to record. Of the other 9, Whooping Cough in September, October and December affected three schools to a slight extent, odd cases of Measles were reported from four schools in different months of the year but only in one was there anything in the nature of an outbreak and in January, February and May there were a few cases of Chickenpox mostly at one school. This record as set out in Table III (paragraph 33) compares very favourably with the corresponding records of previous years.

There were 2 deaths from infectious disease other than Tuberculosis, namely, 1 from Measles and 1 from Diphtheria, both of which occurred outside the District.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection by spraying is carried out as a routine practice after a case of a notifiable infectious disease and occasionally after other diseases such as Cancer, upon request. See also note upon "Terminal Disinfection" in Preface.

32. PESTS.

There has been no call for special action in regard to animal or insect pests during the year. Two complaints as to rats were dealt with by removal of the rubbish that was harbouring them.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.
(*other than Tuberculosis*).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	7	7	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	0
Pneumonia	26 (1)	2	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	20 (2)	18	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

The figures in brackets () refer to cases occurring in an institution and are included in the preceding number.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE II.

FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1932—1936.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Diphtheria	8	14	5	9	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	2	3	5	5	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	1	0	0	1
Pneumonia	11	21	25	12	26
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever	59	56	34	16	20
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1936.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts</i>
Binfield C.E.	130	<i>Nil.</i>		
Binfield Junior C.E.	44	<i>Nil.</i>		
Crowthorne C.E.	166	Scarlet Fever	Aug.	1
Mixed.		Chickenpox	Sept.	1
		Measles	April	2
		Whooping Cough	Sept., Oct.	13
Crowthorne C.E.	36	Chickenpox	Mar.	1
Infants		German Measles	Feb.	1
		Measles	Feb., Mar., April	7
		Whooping Cough	Sept.	3
Crowthorne	91	Chickenpox	Jan., July	5
Broadmoor		Measles	July	1
Council.		Whooping Cough	Sept., Dec.	3
Easthampstead C.E.	48	<i>Nil.</i>		
Easthampstead	192	Scarlet Fever	June, July	15
Priestwood				
Council, Mixed.				
Easthampstead	91	Scarlet Fever	June, Oct.	11
Priestwood		Chickenpox	Jan., Feb., May	23
Council		Impetigo	Jan., Feb.,	5
Infants.			April, May, Oct.	
Sandhurst C.E.	85	Measles	Feb.	27
Sandhurst, Lower	263	<i>Nil.</i>		
Sandhurst Council.				
Sandhurst,	109	<i>Nil.</i>		
Methodist.				
Winkfield, Ascot	84	<i>Nil.</i>		
Heath C.E. Boys.				
Winkfield, Ascot	139	Impetigo	Sept., Nov.	3
Heath C.E. Girls		Measles	June	24
and Infants.		Verminous	July	1
Winkfield, Brack-	183	Scabies	Nov.	2
nell Council.				
Winkfield, Cran-	191	Impetigo	Nov.	1
bourne Council.				
Winkfield, St.	135	<i>Nil.</i>		
Mary's C.E.				

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	6	1	—	1	—	3	—	1
35—45 „ ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
65 and over ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	14	4	0	4	3	6	—	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—00.00%

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 27 deaths from cancer (16 males, 11 females) during the past year. Calculated per 1,000 of population the Cancer Death Rate for 1936 is 1.48, while the average for the past ten years is 1.47. For the previous year the figures were respectively 14 males, 17 females, total 31 and rate 1.41. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. The case was nursed at home and recovered without loss of sight. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during the year 1936.

Windsor Rural Sanitary District

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	8,655
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	9,868
Population (estimated for 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2,099
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2,191
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book at March 31st, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	2,308
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	4.11
Rateable Value (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	£108,042
Sum represented by a penny rate (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	£417
Outstanding loans (1937) Housing	...	...	...	...	...	£53,673
" " " All other	...	...	...	...	...	£125,223

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{	Legitimate ...	99	48	51	11.26
		Illegitimate ...	8	3	5	
		Total	107	51	56

*Rate per 1,000
total births.*

Still Births	...	...	...	10	5	5	85.47
							<i>Crude Death Rate</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	104	52	52	10.95

Crude Death Rate

Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes—35.58.

				<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>	
Number of women dying in, or in con- sequence of Child- birth	{	from Puerperal Sepsis	...	<i>Nil</i>	0.00
		from other Puerperal	...		
		causes ...	...	<i>Nil</i>	0.00
	Total		...	<i>Nil</i>	0.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	9.36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	10.10
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for Windsor Rural District, mid-year 1936 is 9,500. Statistics relating to previous years are as follows :—

Population enumerated in Census	1901	...	...	8,103*
„ „ „ „	1911	...	...	9,014*
„ „ „ „	1921	...	...	9,690
„ „ „ „	1931	...	...	9,868
„ estimated for mid-year	1932	...	...	9,802
„ „ „ „	1933	...	...	9,667
„ „ „ „	1934	...	...	9,590
„ „ „ „	1935	...	...	9,620
„ „ „ „	1936	...	...	9,500

*Exclusive of the Parish of Clewer Without, which was incorporated with the Borough of Windsor on the 9th day of November, 1920.

4. BIRTHS.

For the year 1936 the net number of births attributed to this district is 107, of which 8, i.e., 7.48 per cent., are illegitimate. In addition there were 10 still births.

Based on the estimated population of 9,500 this gives a general Birth Rate of 11.26. For the previous year the figures are:— Total Births 128, Birth Rate 13.83. The average Birth Rate for the past ten years is 13.39.

The Births registered locally were:—

Legitimate, 73; Illegitimate, 9; Total, 82.

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are:—

					<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	...	...	...	...	48	3	51
Females	...	...	...	...	51	5	56
Still Births	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	108	9	117
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still) ...							85.47
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...							1.05
Percentage of illegitimate Births to total Births ...							7.69

5. DEATHS.

As explained in the corresponding paragraph in the Maidenhead Section various corrections have to be applied in arriving at a figure representing the Death Rate which will be comparable with that of other districts. The principal data upon which these calculations are made is as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered in			
the District ...	73	76	149
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, i.e., residents			
dying elsewhere ...	20	19	39
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, i.e., non-			
residents dying in the District	41	43	84
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net number of Deaths ...	52	52	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths in Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	37
Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	6
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	1

The mid-year population being estimated at 9,500, the 104 net deaths gives a crude Death Rate of 10.95. The Comparability Factor (as explained in the Report for 1934, pp. 198—202) for this district being 0.84, the Comparative Death Rate is therefore $10.95 \times 0.84 = 9.20$. In the previous year (1935) there were 101 deaths, the crude Death Rate was 10.50, and the Comparative Death Rate 8.82. The average crude Death Rate for the past ten years is 10.60.

The principal causes of death in this district during the past and three preceding years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
1. Cancer	20	18	18	9
2. Heart Disease	20	29	21	20
3. Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	15	7	12	10
4. Influenza	0	0	0	6
3. Diseases of the Blood vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	12	11	12	23
6. Disease of the Kidneys	2	5	6	2
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	7	11	9	6
8. Tuberculosis (all forms)	2	3	7	10
9. All other infectious diseases	3	2	1	1
10. Suicide	0	1	0	0
11. Accidents, etc.	5	3	5	5
12. Senile Decay	3	1	5	4

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

As in previous years Infant Mortality in Windsor Rural District is remarkably low ; out of a net total of 107 live births, there was only 1 death, there being 4 out of 128 in the preceding year. In addition there were 10 still births, one of which was an illegitimate child, as against 5 in 1935. The respective rates work out as follows :

All Infants per 1,000 live births (1 out of 107) ...	9.36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	10.10
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	<i>Nil</i>
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	85.47
Infant Mortality Rate (average for past ten years) ...	43.37

The cause of, and age at, death of the infant referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Marasmus (Wasting)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Total ...</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

During 1936 there was no change in this department. On the 31st March, 1937, Mr. Burch, who has held the office of Sanitary Inspector for this District for 34 years, is due to retire on superannuation.

Arrangements are being made on the appointment of a new Sanitary Inspector to combine with the office that of Building Surveyor which has been rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. William Menzies who has held office for about 40 years. To this will be added the minor appointment of Superintendent of Scavenging for Old Windsor, temporarily held by Mr. Burch since the death in 1936 of Mr. Duley, likewise a very old servant of the Council.

Office accommodation and clerical assistance are not provided, but a telephone is installed at the Sanitary Inspector's residence. A list of Consultants, Laboratories and other Institutions connected with the Public Health Service and available for this district is given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

This is carried out by the local nursing associations, of which there are two, one at Ascot for the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale and one at Old Windsor for the Parish of that name. Details of these are given in the List in the Preface.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The scheme by which local medical practitioners may submit pathological and other specimens for laboratory examination is described under an appropriate heading in the Preface.

The following specimens were sent by the Medical Practitioners for examination by the Clinical Research Association, London, during the year.

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	0	9	9
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	1	3	4
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	0	1	1
Other Specimens	...	...	2	2	4
			—	—	—
			3	15	18
			—	—	—

Under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts thirteen official samples of milk were taken by the Police and submitted to the County Analyst. All were certified to be genuine.

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is a list of the Adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and the date of their adoption :

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, Part III, 1890, adopted in February, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. By an Order of the Local Government Board dated 23rd July, 1914, the following sections of this Act, as from the 11th September, 1914, viz. :—

(a) Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 and 33, comprised in Part II ;

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 49, comprised in Part III ; and

Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67, comprised in Part IV

shall be in force in the several contributory places within the District ; and

(b) Section 48, comprised in Part III, shall be in force in the contributory places of Sunningdale and Sunninghill within the District.

Certain conditions and adaptations are applied to the four Sections (27, 35, 38 and 59) marked in italics in the preceding paragraph. These are recorded in detail in the Report for 1930 at page 166.

Urban Powers and Obligation under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1875, granted by Orders of the Local Government Board as under :—

Parish of Old Windsor, 14th January, 1914.

Parish of Sunningdale, 5th June, 1914.

Also Urban Powers under the second paragraph of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1875, by Order of the Ministry of Health dated 28th May, 1921, in respect of the whole Rural District.

Byelaws relating to :—

New Streets and Buildings, made under Section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875. These were revised to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health and were sealed by the District Council on 2nd day of March, 1926.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation. Sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, 2nd January, 1923.

Slaughter Houses :—Model Series, including Art. 9 B, making the use of the Humane Killer compulsory. Sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, 21st July, 1925.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

The Hospitals available for inhabitants of this district include :

1. King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (General).
2. Royal Victoria Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (General).
3. Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (Infectious Disease).

The Smallpox Hospital on the Ham Island at Old Windsor mentioned in previous Reports is now abandoned, the Berks County Council having entered into an arrangement with the County Borough of Reading for joint use of a new Smallpox Hospital recently erected in Reading and this will be available for any cases arising in Windsor Rural District.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There is no local ambulance. For the removal of patients the ambulance belonging to the Hospital to which the patient is to be removed is employed.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres (Voluntary) are held at St. Michael's House, Ascot, and the Cordes Hall, Sunninghill (see List in Preface for particulars). Other clinics and treatment centres held in Windsor Borough are available for patients from this district.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The circumstances are the same as in the Report for 1935, except that there are now only 18 houses supplied by private wells.

The mains of the South-West Suburban Water Company now amalgamated with other companies to form the Mid-Wessex Water Company, extend throughout the whole of the district and now supply certain houses situated on Crown land in the Parish of Old Windsor which were formerly supplied from the Crown pumping station at Old Windsor Lock. There are four houses in Windsor Great Park supplied from the Windsor Corporation Waterworks.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Surface water drainage in this district is confined to ditches and natural water courses.

The Parish of Old Windsor is not sewered but Cesspools and Earth (or Pail) Closets are emptied by the District Council's employees.

The whole of the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, including the village of Ascot, is sewered, as described in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 170—171), and in the Report for 1932 at page 142.

Supplementary to these descriptions of the Sewerage Scheme, is the following Report by Mr. E. J. Toy, Works Manager and Sanitary Superintendent, whose address and telephone number are : " Mascal," Ascot 357.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Twenty-one houses were connected to the main sewers during 1936, making the total 1,654. This includes 62 houses in the Egham district which are drained into our system by arrangement with the Council concerned. Only about 20 houses now have cesspools, and these are in outlying parts of the district where there is no sewer available for them.

103,393,705 gallons of sewage were pumped to the outfall during the year, the monthly totals being as follows :—

January ...	12,339,711	July ...	8,314,525
February	9,505,740	August ...	7,193,572
March ...	8,850,495	September	7,380,944
April ...	8,988,293	October ...	7,475,717
May ...	7,995,343	November	8,574,883
June ...	8,666,934	December	8,107,548

This was an increase of 17,000,000 gallons over the total for 1935. Almost the whole of this increase took place in the first three months of the year, and was due to the excessive rainfall of that winter. The total registered amount for the twelve months at the Pumping Station at Blacknest amounted to 28.13 inches, about 4 inches above the average.

The chlorination plant at the Pumping Station proves to be very satisfactory, and does much to prevent the sewage becoming septic during the eight hours or so that it is in the Rising Main. The consumption of liquid chlorine remains at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per week, which is equal to 10 parts per million of sewage treated.

Seventy and a half tons of anthracite coal, costing £193, were used to generate the gas used for working the engines and pumps. This type of machinery is very economical, as this represents a cost of only one penny for every 2,300 gallons of sewage forced for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the 12in. rising main and lifted 120 feet in height in order to reach the Outfall Works, which are at Whitmore Bog, half way between Ascot and Bracknell.

The gas generators were working for 8,177 hours. Except for a break between 6 and 8.30 a.m. the pumps are working continuously day and night. One, and at times two, of the big pumps, which each deal with 18,000 gallons per hour, were working for 3,281 hours (as one pump) and the two small ones, each with a capacity of 5,000 gallons per hour, were working each for 5,200 hours.

Mr. C. Castle and his staff continue to keep the whole of the plant and buildings in such excellent condition that the makers of the pumping machinery use the station as a “show place” for their would-be customers to see.

At the Outfall Works Mr. F. Wallace keeps everything working well, and to the complete satisfaction of the Thames Conservancy Inspectors. A great improvement was made last year to the general working of the sewage purification by the completion of the contract placed with Messrs. Hussey Egan and Pickmere of Birmingham for £4,750 for the construction of three primary and four secondary sludge digestion concrete tanks, and for the provision of a furnace house and boiler for drying the sludge on two of the clinker drying beds by means of a series of hot water pipes. This latter was done somewhat in the nature of an experiment, as there are only two or three such schemes in operation in the country, but it is already evident that it will be a great help in drying the sludge during the winter months.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams in this District comprise :—

- (1) THE THAMES which forms the eastern boundary of the Parish of Old Windsor.
- (2) THE BLACKMOOR STREAM which receives the effluent from the Sewage Works at Whitmoor Bog and flows into the Cut, an artificial tributary of the Thames.
- (3) VIRGINIA WATER, a large lake in Windsor Forest adjacent to the receiving and pumping station of the Sewage Works at Blacknest.
- (4) ENGLEMERE LAKE situated on the boundary between Ascot and Winkfield (Easthampstead R.D.)
- (5) Several small unnamed streams which feed these lakes as well as other ornamental lakes and ponds within the grounds of the large private estates.

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In consequence of the survey of the closet accommodation that was undertaken many years ago, the policy of substituting water-carriage closets for the conservancy system has been steadily followed and year by year some 20 to 30 conversions are effected.

During the year under review 22 new houses were provided with water closets, 12 pail (earth) closets were converted to water closets and the last Privy-Pit in this district was abolished on the 26th May, 1936.

The position at present is: Water Closets, 2,225; Pail (earth) Closets, 101. For the previous year (1935) the respective totals were 2,190 and 114 plus one privy-pit.

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As indicated in the previous paragraphs the whole of the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, including the village and locality known as Ascot, are sewered, while the parish of Old Windsor is wet-scavenged, i.e., cesspools emptied and contents of pail closets removed by Council's employees.

Cesspool contents are discharged into a convenient manhole near the Windsor Borough Sewage Works and there disposed of, at an annual charge levied upon the parish served.

Dry scavenging, i.e., removal of dry household refuse, is in operation throughout all the parishes of this district. The refuse collected in the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale is disposed of by controlled tipping on bog-land belonging to the Fuel Allotment Trustees adjoining Brockenhurst Road, South Ascot, with the object of raising the general level of this land so that it may be utilised for public purposes at some future time.

The portion already completed is certainly a great improvement upon the conditions previously existing. This portion of the work is supervised by Mr. Edmund J. Toy, whose report appears at the end of this paragraph.

With regard to the Old Windsor scavenging, Mr. E. A. Burch who has been acting temporarily as superintendent since the decease of Mr. W. J. Duley, reports as follows :—

During the month of May the tip for house refuse at Old Windsor which had been in use for many years was closed. Efforts were made to secure a tip in other parts of the Parish without success. Eventually the work of collection and disposal was carried out under contract by Mr. W. J. Rogers, of Dedworth, who undertook disposal as from 8th May, 1936.

The old cesspool emptier having been in service for upwards of thirteen years became inefficient, and a new Dennis cesspool emptier was decided upon at a cost of £750, the makers allowing £100 for the old machine. The new machine commenced work in February of the present year (1937).

During the year 1936, 1,432,000 gallons were removed from 1,467 cesspools. An average of 57 closet pails were dealt with weekly.

Prior to the work of collection and disposal of house refuse being contracted for, i.e., during the period up to 8th May, 147 tons were removed and disposed of by the Council's employees.

Upon the Scavenging (Wet and Dry) in the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, Mr. E. J. Toy, who is in charge of this work, reports as below.

WET SCAVENGING.

No. of cesspools emptied at Ascot, Sunninghill, and Sunningdale and outside the district during 1936	...	...	277
No. of loads of approximately 1,000 gallons each	...	...	322
Weekly average of pail closets dealt with	...	...	7
Cost of Wet Scavenging	...	...	£344

The £344 includes the cost of emptying quite a number of cesspools outside the district (for which the Council received £130) and it also includes the cost of the necessary flushing of the sewers, for which the cesspool emptier is used for a day during most weeks.

DRY SCAVENGING.

Cost of dry scavenging for 1936	...	...	£1,316
Mileage covered by motor lorry	...	...	6,951
No. of loads taken to tip by motor lorry	...	...	1,352
Bulk of ditto in cubic yards	...	...	6,895
Weight of same in tons	...	...	2,254

The above £1,316 includes not only the cost of the motor lorry, but also that of horse traction which is used for removing the refuse from the Ascot racecourse stands and from Heatherwood Hospital, as the lorry is now working to its utmost capacity; and also for the carting of the large amount of covering material used on the tip.

Ratepayers in this district do not have to put their dust bins outside their premises on the day when the lorry is due to call; the refuse is carried from the back of each house to the lorry by the dustmen. This of course adds considerably to the cost of collection, but it avoids what is often a great eyesore.

The scavenging material is still being dealt with on the waste bogland adjoining Brockenhurst Road in South Ascot, where the layering and covering method in use continues to be most satisfactory.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. E. A. Burch) for the year ended 31st December, 1936. This is probably his last Report as such since he was due for retirement under the superannuation scheme on the 31st March, 1936, but his term of office was prolonged for one year.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

Following is a summary report of work carried out during the year 1936 :—

SANITARY INSPECTION.—Visits of inspection were paid as follows :
Inspections and re-inspections of dwelling houses under the

Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	693
Inspections of Factories and Workshops, including Bakeries				38
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...		39
„ „ Slaughter Houses, Butchers' Shops, etc.	...			257
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	2
„ „ Sanitary arrangements of Schools	...	...		1
„ „ in connection with Infectious Diseases	...			13

NOTICES.—148 Preliminary or Informal Notices were served during the year. All were complied with by the year's end. No Statutory Notices were served.

NUISANCES.—Nuisances or defects were met with as follows :—

DRAINAGE :

Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective or insufficient drains	...	...	...	...			5
Defective or choked gutters and downspouts	...	...					7
Insufficient cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...		6
Defective Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective Privy Pits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Sinks	8
Defective Waste Pipes	2

WATER SUPPLY :

Insufficient Water Supply	21
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VENTILATION :

Broken sash cords	17
Defective windows	9

ROOFS :

Defective house roofs	6
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WALLS :

Defective brickwork	4
Broken plastering	3
Dampness of walls	9
Broken or insufficient air bricks	4

PAVING :

Defective yard surfaces	4
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FLOORS :

Defective room flooring	6
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

STAIRS :

Defective treads and risers	4
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

CEILINGS :

Broken and sagging ceilings	1
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

STOVES :

Defective cooking stoves	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective heating stoves	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

CLEANLINESS :

Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Defective wash boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uncleanly keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty floors, bedding and furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSE REFUSE :

Broken or insufficient Ash Bins	22
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

OUTBUILDINGS :

Defective fuel stores	3
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

VARIOUS DEFECTS	19
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

HOUSING.

No demolitions took place during the year ; but 22 new houses were erected. Further particulars will be found under " Housing Statistics " (paragraphs 25 and 26).

DRAINAGE.

New drainage systems were provided for 19 houses, in compliance with informal notices.

WATER SUPPLY.

The customary examinations of samples of water from the mains of the South-West Suburban Water Company were carried out, the reports concluding as follows :—

JUNE SAMPLES :

Bacteriological.—“ The water is of excellent quality, and free from any trace of contamination.”

Chemical.—“ This is a sample of good quality.”

DECEMBER SAMPLES :

Bacteriological.—“ In view of the low count and absence of *B. coli* and coliform organisms, the sample may be regarded as of good quality. It is difficult to account for the presence of *Bacillus proteus* unless the sample came from a tank. It is harmless, but is an organism active in causing putrefaction.”

Chemical.—“ This is a sample of good quality.”

Three wells supplying ten houses were abolished and water laid on to each from the Company's mains. Indoor water supply has also been laid on to eleven houses that were dependent upon standpipes.

MILK SUPPLY.

To premises concerned with the production and distribution of Milk, 39 visits were paid. Verbal intimations as to the necessity for lime-washing were readily met.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Two hundred and fifty-seven visits were paid to Slaughter Houses, Butchers' Shops, etc. In addition to routine inspections at registered killing hours, 38 visits were paid in connection with occasional pig killing by cottagers. One carcase of beef and 130lbs. of pork were voluntarily surrendered, being unfit for human consumption. Nineteen visits were paid to Bakeries. Minor defects in Slaughter Houses and Bakeries were attended to on request.

WORKSHOPS.

Thirty-eight inspections of Workshops were carried out. Informal Notices were issued in two cases in connection with want of cleanliness. These were complied with.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Certificates of exemption under Section 10 (2) respecting four lock-up shops at Ascot were granted. By reason of restricted accommodation it was not practicable to provide sanitary conveniences on the premises. The necessary provision was made available in a nearby dance hall.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The usual enquiries were made concerning notified cases of Infectious Diseases. Terminal Disinfections were carried out as under :—

After Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
,, Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
,, Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Library Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Disinfestation was effected after verminous conditions in one case.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST A. BURCH,
Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES, ETC.

22. RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There is no action to be recorded under these three headings for the past year.

23. SCHOOLS.

There are nine public elementary schools in this district under the control of the Berks County Council, and a considerable number of private boarding schools. All derive their water supply from the public mains and, with the exception of those in Old Windsor parish, which are drained to cesspools, are connected to the public sewer. The cleanliness and sanitary condition of the public elementary schools is quite satisfactory and during the past year the children attending them have been remarkably free from infectious disease (see paragraph 33, Table III).

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICES.

At present there is nothing outstanding within the District that requires special attention.

The question of providing office accommodation for the Sanitary Inspector will require consideration when the new appointment is made, especially if the post of Building Surveyor is combined with it, on account of examination and storage of deposited plans, interviews with builders, etc.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

There are no outstanding features to be recorded in connection with the housing position in this district. In a former Report (1933, page 147) a table prepared by the then District Accountant was published, showing that the bulk of working class property was situated in the Parish of Old Windsor and that in the two other parishes, Sunninghill and Sunningdale, apart from the council houses, nearly all the property was of the larger residential type. Although rural in name, the district is by no means an agricultural one, for most of the open country is occupied by Windsor Forest and appurtenant Crown lands or else large private estates. The few old dilapidated dwellings that were considered beyond repair have now been demolished or re-built and there remain only one or two borderline cases awaiting a settlement of ownership to decide their fate. There is no scope in this district for an application of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. The District Council has now built 88 houses (5% of the working class dwellings in the district) under different housing schemes and that number appears to be adequate for the present needs at all events. In the special survey for overcrowding, 1,489 working class dwellings were inspected and only 13 cases of overcrowding discovered, two being definite cases already in hand and the others minor cases usually to the extent of half a person. Upon these figures it would seem reasonable to assume that such overcrowding as exists can be absorbed in the general house-movement of population without special building operations.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	235
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					693

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	167
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	303
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	97
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—</i>	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	97
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>	
A.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(f)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
B.	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
C.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. *Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	13
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	14
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	95
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	<i>Nil</i>
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	<i>Nil</i>
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	<i>Nil</i>

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK.

The particulars relating to the production and sale of milk in this district are summarised below :—

Number on Registers :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	13
Retailers (Milk Shops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	8
				<i>“ Certi- fied ”</i>	<i>Grade A” (T.T.)</i>	<i>“ Grade A”</i>
No. of Producers licensed for	...	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Retailers	„ „	...	2	3	—	—
„ „ Distributors	„ „	...	—	—	—	—
„ „ Licences granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Inspections 39

All the official samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act proved to be genuine (see paragraph 9).

There are 17 dairy farms in this district of which one is licensed for “ Accredited ” milk.

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are 5 Registered Slaughter Houses and 8 Bakeries in the District. Unsound meat voluntarily surrendered consisted of one carcase of beef and 130lbs. of pork. All the premises are in sound structural condition and are well maintained.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of the analysis of official samples of food, etc., have already been stated in paragraph 9 on Laboratory work. The Routine samples of the public water supply (South-West Suburban Company) proved uniformly satisfactory.

No special steps are taken to disseminate a knowledge of nutrition other than the instruction given at the Welfare Centres.

SECTION F. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The number of notified cases of infectious disease in the past year for this district was much the same as usual with the exception of Scarlet Fever which were fewer. Of this disease there were 10 cases as against 23 in the previous year and an annual average of 29 for the previous five years. Of Diphtheria there were 11 cases, the same number as in 1935, but this is rather more than the usual number, which is about 6 for the past five years. With one exception all cases of diphtheria occurred in a large Institution which receives children from various parts of the country. Three cases of Erysipelas in old people, two of which occurred at the Public Assistance Institution, one case of Puerperal Fever at the same place and one case of Typhoid Fever contracted outside the district, completes the list of infectious diseases with the exception of Tuberculosis, dealt with in paragraph 34.

There was one death from the notifiable infectious diseases mentioned and the disposal of the cases as well as the figures for the past five years are given in Tables I and II below.

Amongst the school children the minor (non-notifiable) infectious diseases did not figure largely this year. Three schools had "nil" returns, there was a minor outbreak of measles at one school in May and of Whooping Cough at another in January with a repetition in June, but apart from these the other infectious diseases were almost entirely absent. An analysis of the School Returns is given in Table III in paragraph 33.

31. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection is carried out after removal to hospital or recovery of a home-nursed case of any of the notifiable infectious diseases. Occasionally, upon request of the doctor in attendance or of the householder, similar disinfection is done after other diseases such as Cancer.

32. PESTS.

No special action in regard to animal or insect pests was called for this year. One case of vermin-infested premises was dealt with by informal notice to occupier.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases :—

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.

(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	11 (10)	11	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	1	0	0
Erysipelas	3 (2)	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Pneumonia	9 (9)	0	1
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1 (1)	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	10 (7)	2	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

The figures in brackets () indicate cases which occurred at a private institution, they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1932—1936.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Diphtheria	4	5	2	11	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	1	0	2	1
Erysipelas	3	3	5	2	3
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	2	1	0
Pneumonia	5	6	0	6	9
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	1	1	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	18	62	25	23	10
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1936.

The following is a summary of the diseases affecting school children as obtained from returns sent to the County Medical Officer by the Head Teachers :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Old Windsor	118	Chickenpox	Dec.	2
Mixed.		Whooping Cough	June, July	8
Old Windsor	42	Chickenpox	Jan.	2
Infants		Cold and Cough	Jan.	25
		Impetigo	Jan.	1
		Measles	July	1
		Tonsilitis	Jan.	1
		Whooping Cough	Jan., June, July	26
Old Windsor	61	Measles	June	1
Park Royal.				
Sunningdale	177	Scarlet Fever	Dec.	2
Mixed.				
Sunningdale Infants	44	<i>Nil.</i>		
Sunninghill	94	Measles	May	31
Infants.				
Sunninghill	14	Whooping Cough	July, April	3
Cheapside.				
Sunninghill C.E.	204	<i>Nil.</i>		
Mixed.				
Sunninghill, St.	59	<i>Nil.</i>		
Francis R.C.				

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925,

The following table gives the required particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from all forms of that disease during 1936.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	5	3	1	—	2	—	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—50.00%.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 20 deaths from Cancer this year (10 males, 10 females), The cancer death rate works out at 2.11 per 1,000 of population, which is higher than the average rate of 1.38 for the past ten years. For the previous year the figures were : 6 males, 12 females, total 18, and rate 1.87.

BLINDNESS.

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (infectious inflammation of the eyes of a newly born) was notified this year. Work in connection with the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

None of the comparatively rare notifiable diseases occurred.

Wokingham Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,828
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,268
Population (estimated 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,160
Number of habitable houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,219
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,322
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, 31st March, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,780
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.11
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175,305
Sum represented by a penny rate (1937)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£705
Outstanding loans (31/3/37) Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	£254,413
” ” ” All other	...	...	...	...	...	...	£65,759

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live Births	{	Legitimate ...	336	182	154	14.61
		Illegitimate ...	17	7	10	
		Total ...	<hr/> 353	<hr/> 189	<hr/> 164	

*Rate per 1,000
total births.*

Still Births	14	11	3	38.15
--------------	-----	-----	----	----	---	-------

Crude
Death Rate

Deaths	284	141	143	11.76
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes—31.67.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis ... 0	{ from other Puerperal causes ... 0
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	... ..	<i>Nil</i>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	... ..	50.99
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	50.59
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	58.82
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	4
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	... ..	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

Remarks on the population of this District were included in the corresponding paragraph for the 1932 Report (page 158) and need not be repeated.

The growth of population in past years may be gathered from the following figures.

The Census population in past years is as follows :—

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	... ..	14,386
„ „ „ „ 1911	... ..	16,652
„ „ „ „ 1921	... ..	18,469
„ „ „ „ 1931	... ..	20,268
Estimated population at Mid-year, 1932	... ..	20,760
„ „ „ „ 1933	... ..	21,530
„ „ „ „ 1934	... ..	22,423
„ „ „ „ 1935	... ..	23,610
„ „ „ „ 1936	... ..	24,160

Notes on the alteration to this and neighbouring Districts will be found in the Report for 1935, at page 8.

4. BIRTHS.

The Births registered locally during the year were :—Legitimate, 266 ; Illegitimate, 6 ; Total, 272.

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

					<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	...	...	...	...	182	7	189
Females	...	...	...	...	154	10	164
Still Births	...	...	...	...	14	0	14
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	350	17	367

Based upon an estimated population of 24,160, the total births, live and still, give a Birth Rate of 15.19 per 1,000. In the previous year the Birth Rate was 15.71, the total number being 361 live and 10 still births, while the average Rate for the past ten years is 14.66. Of the live births, 17 or 4.63 per cent. of the total births were illegitimate, but none of the still births. In the previous year there were 23 (6.20%) such births. Deaths amongst these infants are dealt with in paragraph 6.

5. DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths registered locally during the year was 199 (101 males and 98 females). As shown below, this number has to be corrected for residents dying elsewhere and non-residents dying in this District. Allowing for this adjustment the net number of deaths amounts to 284 (141 males and 143 females). The corresponding numbers for the previous year were males 110, females 125, total 235. Calculated per 1,000 of population the crude Death Rate for 1936 works out at 11.76, but to make this figure strictly comparable with other districts where the age and sex constitution is different, a correcting factor supplied by the Registrar General has to be applied (see Annual Report, 1934, pp. 198—202). For this District the Comparability Factor is 0.84, so that the Standard Death Rate is $11.76 \times 0.84 = 9.88$.

The principal causes of death in this District during the past and three preceding years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
1. Cancer	43	29	38	39
2. Heart Disease	76	58	64	44
3. Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	19	22	32	19
4. Influenza	4	0	3	15
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	30	25	23	32
6. Disease of the Kidneys	11	8	4	13
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	12	18	15	17
8. Tuberculosis (all forms)	13	14	12	13
9. All other Infectious Diseases	4	2	3	5
10. Suicide	2	1	4	4
11. Accidents, etc.	12	7	11	13
12. Senile Decay	10	17	16	12

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

This year there were again 18 deaths of infants under one year of age, the same number as in the preceding year. Of these infant deaths, only one referred to an illegitimate child, in addition there were 14 Still Births, none of which was illegitimate, in the previous year there were 10 still births.

The various rates relating to these different groups are :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	50.99
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	50.59
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	58.82
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	38.15
Infant mortality rate (average for past ten years) ...	45.87

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to above are set out below :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho- Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Dis- ease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Died under Anæsthetic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Difficult Labour ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Heart Fail- ure ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Intestinal Obstruction	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pylorospasm	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shock ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	8	1	—	—	5	2	1	1	18

SECTION B.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Increase of work, principally in connection with Housing, has necessitated the appointment of an additional qualified Sanitary Inspector. The present staff now consists of two whole-time Sanitary Inspectors and one junior clerk. The Assistant Inspector referred to in last year's Report left on 30th January, 1937, and the vacancy has been filled by Mr. Douglas Evans, qualified Sanitary Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

A temporary staff of Enumerators were engaged for several months in carrying out the Overcrowding Survey under the Housing Act, 1935. Only one of these Enumerators is now employed, and his services will shortly be dispensed with.

The Water Supply, Refuse Collection and Disposal, Wet Scavenging Scheme, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of this District are under the control of Mr. Edwin A. Hoskins, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., F.I.S.E., Engineer and Waterworks Manager, whose office is at 12, Wellington Road, Wokingham (Telephone: Wokingham 368). The staff of the Engineering Department consists of Mr. A. J. Slater, Assistant Engineer, One Junior Assistant and three clerical assistants.

The single-room office occupied by the Sanitary Staff has now been extended to two rooms, but a third is required before the accommodation can be regarded as adequate.

A list of the Laboratories, Consultants, etc., available in connection with the Public Health Service in this District is given in the Preface.

8. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this area is carried out by the Local Nursing Associations, a list of which will be found in the Preface.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputa, blood and other morbid materials are the same as for the other districts in the combination. A brief description of these facilities as well as a list of the Laboratories, Consultants, etc., available for the work is given in the Preface.

For the convenience of Medical Practitioners practising in the western side of the district adjacent to Reading, swabs and other morbid specimens for examinations may be sent to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to avoid delay in the post when the circumstances of the case are urgent.

The following swabs, etc., were examined and reported upon by the Clinical Research Association, London.

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	10	173	183
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	0	0	0
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	0	0	0
Other Specimens	...	...	2	0	2
Totals			12	173	185

The following were sent to the Pathological Department, Royal Berks Hospital, Reading :—

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	2	16	18

MILK, ETC.

The official samples taken by the Police under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted to the County Analyst comprised the following :—

Milk	42
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Of these samples, one was deficient in fat to the extent of 27.33%, one was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 6.71%, and one other sample was poor in quality.

WATER.

A special arrangement has been made with the Royal Institute of Public Health, 23, Queen Square, W.C.1, for the bacterial examination of private water supplies. The number of samples so submitted during the past year was 64. Of these, 16 were “good,” 15 “passable,” and 33 “bad.”

10. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Recent additions, alterations and modifications in the application of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, etc., have rendered the List given in the Survey Report (1930, pp. 164-167) obsolete. A full account and tabular statement of these was prepared by the Clerk to Council and reproduced in last year's Report, pp. 180—194, to which reference should be made.

11. HOSPITALS.

The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, is the General Hospital which supplies the needs of this area, but occasionally patients are sent to the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, or to the Special Hospitals in London.

Infectious Diseases (*e.g.*, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria) are sent by arrangement to the Maidenhead Borough Isolation Hospital, and Smallpox cases, should such occur, to the Reading Borough Smallpox Hospital. A description of these new arrangements was given in the Report for 1934 (pages 10—11). Tuberculous cases are sent to the County Sanatorium at Peppard Common, Oxon.

12. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For patients, the ambulance attached to the hospitals mentioned in the previous paragraph is available and for road accidents, the Reading Ambulance Service can be called upon. There does not appear to be any need for a special ambulance for the District.

13. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A "Welfare Centre" is held monthly at the Village Hall, Finchampstead, and the Orthopædic and Tuberculosis Clinics held in Wokingham and Reading are available. Local Nursing Associations are established in the principal villages (for details, see list in Preface).

SECTION C.

14. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this District has been described in previous Reports ; for details see Survey Report 1930, pages 195—199 ; Report for 1931, pages 145—146 ; Report for 1932, pages 163—165 ; Report for 1933, page 161 ; Report for 1934, page 176 ; and Report for 1935, pages 195—198.

In continuation of these reports the following has been supplied by the Engineering Manager, Mr. E. A. Hoskins :—

Engineer's Office,
12, Wellington Road,
Wokingham.

Tel. Nos. : Office No.—Wokingham 368.
House No.—Reading 61820.

WATER SUPPLY.

As reported last year, a main supply is now available in 16 parishes of the district, 14 parishes being served by the Council's mains and the remaining parishes of Finchampstead and Wokingham Without being within the area of supply of the Mid-Wessex Water Company. New service connections to the Council's mains during the year amounted to 296 and approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water main were laid.

A loan of £534 was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health for the installation of a Duplicate Pumping Plant at Sheeplands Pumping Station, Wargrave, and this plant, which consists of an automatically operated electrical motor and pump supplied by the Harland Engineering Company has now been installed and is giving satisfaction.

The Council have carried out several main extensions by direct labour amounting to a total length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in different parts of the District including linking up of the Council's mains between the Sonning and Central Parishes Schemes at Sonning Cutting. Schemes are now in course of preparation for connecting the Shinfield and Central Parishes mains between Shinfield Road, Shinfield and Elm Road, Earley, and the construction of an elevated

tower of 50,000 gallons capacity to enable the present supply from the Reading Corporation to be discontinued in this area. There is also a scheme for the provision of a new high level reservoir of 500,000 gallons capacity at Bowsey Hill, Wargrave, to supplement the existing one, and approximately 3 miles of 6in. main which will give a better supply to the Northern portion of Wargrave parish and the parish of Remenham.

The Council have now approximately 90 miles of mains and the Waterworks consist of Pumping Stations at Sonning ; Sheeplands and Tagg Lane, Wargrave ; Boosting Station, Earley ; Filtration and Treatment Plant, Arborfield, with reservoirs at Bearwood, Wargrave and Sonning and elevated Water Tower at Sonning, the total storage capacity being 787,000 gallons. The total consumption during the year was 108,552,000 gallons.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In last year's Report (page 198) reference was made to the difficulties arising from inadequate provision for the removal of surface water in newly built-up areas. The prolonged spell of wet weather during the past year has accentuated these difficulties and although no serious flooding has occurred there have been several instances of great inconvenience and discomfort. It is hoped that by application of certain sections of the Land Drainage Act, 1930, notably sections 35, 36 and 59, the Berks County Council may be able to assist the District Council in mitigating this nuisance, but the great obstacle in the way of getting the necessary work done is the difficulty of securing co-operation amongst the several parties concerned.

With regard to sewerage, the matter has been carried a stage further and a comprehensive scheme, a summary of which is given below, has been prepared by the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, Victoria Street, S.W.1. The cost of the scheme is likely to exceed £200,000, but as the cost as well as the difficulty of providing an adequate cesspool emptying service mount up year by year at an alarming rate, there is no other alternative.

The scheme provides for the sewerage of the developed portions of the parishes of Earley, Woodley, Winnersh, Twyford, Ruscombe and part of Sonning, and comprises a total length of $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles of sewers, 7 Pumping Stations and 3 sewage disposal works situated at Wargrave, Sonning and Marsh Lane, Lower Earley. It is proposed that the sewage disposal works at Wargrave shall be reconstructed on the existing site, a new works be constructed at Sonning on a new site in the vicinity of the existing works, the existing works being disused, and an entirely new site be acquired adjoining Marsh Farm, Lower Earley for the construction of the third outfall. The scheme is therefore divided into three areas, Twyford and a part of Woodley being disposed of at Wargrave; Erleigh Court area and an extension of the sewers in Sonning to be disposed of at the new Sonning Works; Woodley, Winnersh and the southern portion of the Earley parish being disposed of at the Marsh Farm Works.

The Council are aware that the whole of the proposed sewerage area is at present covered by a cesspool emptying scheme with the exception of that portion of the parish of Ruscombe and that there are 6 cesspool emptiers employed on this work and that great difficulty has been experienced in coping with the applications for cesspools to be emptied in a satisfactory manner. There are several difficult areas which are urban in character where the conditions have been serious from a drainage point of view for a considerable period.

TWYFORD, RUSCOMBE AREA.

This area, which comprises the parish of Twyford, Ruscombe and part of Woodley parish, has two Pumping Stations, one south of Twyford School and one north of the new London Road, near Loddon Park Farm.

ERLEIGH COURT AND SONNING AREA.

In this area it is also necessary for two Pumping Stations, one being situated north of the Railway on the Holme Park Estate close to the Waterworks Pumping Station, which will pump the sewage from the Erleigh Court area to a point near the Waterworks Tower and then gravitate to the new site. The second Pumping Station is proposed near the White Hart Hotel, and will pump the sewage from Sonning Village direct to the site and the existing Pumping Station will be rendered obsolete.

WOODLEY, EARLEY, WINNERSH AREA.

There are three Pumping Stations proposed in this area, one in Beech Lane, Earley, one near Loddon Bridge and the third in Tippings Lane, Woodley. The pumping station in Beech Lane will deal with the sewage from Elm Road, part of Wilderness Road, Beech Lane, Luckmore Drive and Betchworth Avenue, and will pump the sewage to a point near Ramsbury Drive in Wilderness Road and from there gravitate to the outfall site. The Station at Loddon Bridge will take the sewage from the southern part of Sutcliffe Avenue, Meadow Road, Mill Lane and Gipsy Lane, also from the parish of Winnersh and the parish of Woodley north of the Southern Railway. Pumping Station No. 3 will deal with the sewage from Headley Road and the Denmark Avenue—Duffields Bridge Road area, and at this Station the sewage will be pumped to a point in Headley Road near St. Luke's Home and from there gravitate to Pumping Station No. 2.

The plans, estimates and application forms for submission to the Ministry as far as they concern the Engineers have been received by the Council and are ready for submission to the Ministry so that formal application for sanction to a loan can be made, and it is strongly recommended that this application be made with as little delay as possible as the cesspool emptying work is becoming more difficult and the drainage conditions are very unsatisfactory.

16. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph which appeared in the Reports for 1930 (page 200) and for 1931 (page 146).

17. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In view of the progress made with the proposals to extend sewerage facilities to Parishes of Winnersh, Woodley, Earley, Twyford and part of Sonning, where building activity has been so great of late, the position with regard to closet accommodation remains much the same as described in the corresponding paragraph in the Reports for the past two years (see Report 1933, page 162, and Report 1934, page 177).

18. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Public Cleansing of this District is under the charge of an Engineering Manager (Mr. E. A. Hoskins) who has an office and staff at 12, Wellington Road, Wokingham (Telephone Wokingham 368). The following is his Report for 1936-7 :—

Engineer's Office,
Wellington Road,
Wokingham.

REPORT TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1936-37.

DRY SCAVENGING.

A weekly collection of refuse is now made in the parishes of Sonning, Twyford, Winnersh, Earley, Wargrave, Remenham and Woodley, the remaining parishes throughout the district having a fortnightly collection. The increase in this work continues due to the building development in the District and an increase of more than 1,500 cubic yards of refuse over the previous year has been satisfactorily disposed of by controlled tipping at seven sites within the District. Towards the latter part of the year the Council's three refuse collecting vehicles have been fully occupied with this work.

The following are details of the work done by the lorries employed on refuse collection :—

	<i>Morris.</i>	<i>Karrier.</i>	<i>Dennis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of days worked ...	293	302	311	906
No. of miles travelled	11,309	8,676	9,078	29,063
No. of bins emptied ...	7,774	106,460	210,534	324,768
No. of cubic yards collected, etc. ...	538	6,559	6,652	13,749
Gallons of Petrol ...	1,555	1,410	1,782	4,747
Gallons of Lubricating Oil ...	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	86

WET SCAVENGING.

This work has further increased during the year, the number of cesspools emptied amounting to 14,004 as compared with 11,846 for 1935-36 and 8,344 for the previous year 1934-35. The Council purchased a new 1,000 gallons Dennis machine in May last year, and it was found necessary during the winter months to hire a further machine and to operate a double shift system which entails

the vehicles being worked from 5.30 a.m. till 11.30 p.m. A mechanic was appointed in February, 1936, to service the vehicles during their period of rest at night time. A further 1,000 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptier is recommended to be purchased to obviate if possible the expense of hiring.

It has been found that a number of cesspools in the district are defective, and in consequence the heavy rains produce an immediate increase in the number of applications and steps have been taken to ensure that as many cesspools as possible are made watertight or enlarged to provide adequate drainage for each property.

The disposal of the sewage from cesspools is a matter that has proved to be equally as difficult as their emptying. It has been necessary to decrease the amount of sewage tipped on the Colemansmoor site following on complaints from the Thames Conservancy of pollution of the River Loddon. Similarly, restriction was placed upon the quantity allowed to be tipped into the manhole of the Main Bath Road at Sonning. Several new sites were considered before a new disposal site off Gipsy Lane, Lower Earley, was obtained. This is being worked systematically and up to the present has been used for tipping the greatest proportion of the total cesspool sewage tipped. Although the sub-soil of this site is not entirely satisfactory for the disposal of sewage it has relieved the position considerably, the Council being aware of the serious difficulties that have been experienced in the past.

EDWIN A. HOSKINS,

Engineer and Waterworks Manager.

19. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Report on Sanitary Inspection of the district as presented by the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. L. Longhurst) appears below.

Council Offices,
Barkham Road,
Wokingham.

Dr. James J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health,
Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting herewith my Report of work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

The total number of visits made during the year was 2,985, apportioned as follows :—

No. of visits in connection with infectious diseases	...	119
„ „ „ to dairy farms and dairies	... ..	202
„ „ „ in connection with water supply	... ..	293
„ „ „ to factories and workshops	... ..	26
„ „ „ to slaughter houses, butchers' shops, etc.	...	618
„ „ „ to dwelling houses	... ..	1144
„ „ „ to caravans, sheds, etc.	... ..	20
„ „ „ to schools	... ..	4
„ „ „ to cafes, restaurants, etc.	... ..	24
„ „ „ to Shop premises under Shops Act, 1934	...	7
„ „ „ in connection with taking samples of Grade “A” (T.T.) Milk for analysis	... ..	36
„ „ „ miscellaneous visits	... ..	492
„ „ „ complaints received and attended to	... ..	134
„ „ „ Informal Notices issued	... ..	264
„ „ „ „ „ complied with	... ..	206

The above figures include work carried out under the heading “Housing Statistics,” which is submitted herewith on the prescribed form.

Particulars relating to the abatement of Overcrowding under the Housing Act, 1935, will be found in Section D, paragraph 26 of this Report.

WATER SUPPLY.

Sixty-four samples of water were taken from private wells in various parts of the District and were submitted to the Royal Institute of Public Health for bacteriological analysis.

Sixteen samples were classified as good, fifteen passable and thirty-three bad. Appropriate action has been taken in regard to the bad samples.

It was also found necessary to serve one Statutory Notice under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, and thirty-three Statutory Notices under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring Owners to provide a proper water supply on the sites.

The Henley Regatta Committee were again kind enough to have a temporary water supply laid on from the main to the public part of the course, for the convenience of refreshment caterers, occupiers of caravans and the public generally. This action of the Committee was very much appreciated by all concerned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In addition to the usual routine enquiries being made on the occurrence of a case of Infectious Disease, Terminal Disinfection was carried out at 28 houses during the year.

Number of School Exclusion Notices sent	13
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are twelve Slaughter Houses in the District, eight being licensed and four registered. These premises were frequently inspected and on the whole were kept in a clean condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the year the carcasses of 1,351 pigs (including 37 killed by cottagers on their own premises), 73 calves, 210 sheep and 103 bullocks were inspected, and diseased and unsound meat was voluntarily surrendered for condemnation as follows :—

Pork.—3 carcasses, 25 heads, 13 plucks, 30 livers, 3 set of lungs, 5 hearts, 6 kidneys, 1 spleen and 1 mesentery, and the shoulders of a pig.

Beef.—5 heads, 8 livers, 7 sets of lungs, 2 hearts and 1 kidney.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1928.

Four notifications were received during the year under this Order. None was confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Five notifications were received during the year under this Order. A detailed statement relating to these notifications will be found in the Report under Section E—“ Inspection and Supervision of Food, 27, Milk Supply.”

BAKEHOUSES.

There are eighteen retail Bakehouses in the District. Informal Notices were issued in respect of the following matters :—

Premises found to be in a defective condition	2
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MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Particulars under this heading are given under Section E, paragraph 27.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year, 7 visits were made to shop premises under this Act, and the following list shows the nature of the contraventions :—

Insufficient or unsuitable closet accommodation	...	...	1
„ means of warming	...	...	1
„ „ „ ventilation	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

The Owners were informally requested to execute the necessary works, and in both cases these requirements were complied with.

HOUSING ACT, 1930, SECTION 19.

During the year, 39 houses were officially represented as being unfit for habitation and incapable of being repaired at a reasonable cost.

Twenty-three Undertakings were received from Owners of Cottages and accepted by the Council to the effect that the properties would not be used for habitation until made fit.

Six Cottages were demolished by the Owners.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

The four Cottages referred to in last year's Report owned by the Swallowfield Parish Council and situated at Odiham Road, Riseley, were renovated and converted into three Cottages during the year, and are now all occupied.

A grant was also made during the year for the conversion of stable premises into two farm cottages at Carter's Hill, Newland.

(Signed) W. L. LONGHURST,

Sanitary Inspector.

20. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no need for any action to be taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in this area.

21. CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.

There is only one instance of an "offensive trade" (Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 112) namely that of bone-boiling and fat recovery carried on in the district. The premises are situated in woodland remote from dwellings and no general nuisance is caused. With regard to other premises and occupations for which special control is exercised, these are confined to "gypsy encampments." They are well supervised and seldom give occasion for any complaint that can be dealt with under the powers possessed by the Local Authority. For further remarks on the subject see Report for 1932, page 175.

22. RAG FLOCKS ACTS (1911 AND 1928).

There is no occasion to apply these acts in this district.

23. SCHOOLS.

The condition of the public elementary schools in this area, with an account of the water supply and sanitary arrangements, has already been given. See Survey Report 1930, page 198 and Report for 1932, pages 176-7.

Samples of water taken for analysis from the wells supplying Hurst Boys' and Hurst Girls' Schools revealed that the water was not quite up to the standard required. The School Managers have promised to have the main supply laid on.

Entirely new Water Closets and urinal accommodation together with a new drainage system has been provided for Grazeley School, Shinfield.

24. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

In continuation of what has appeared under this heading in previous Reports, the following comments are applicable:—

(1). The necessary addition to the Sanitary Staff has now been made (see paragraph 7), but the office accommodation is still unsatisfactory.

(2). The comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for the central parishes is being proceeded with (see paragraph 15).

(3). The problem of satisfactorily dealing with the sewage from parts of Shinfield Parish has become acute. Owing to the absence of any drainage system, and the fact that the Council's wet scavenging scheme is not in operation in this Parish, householders have to dispose of the contents of their cesspools and earth closets on their own land, which in many cases is inadequate and unsuitable. It is advised that the wet scavenging scheme be extended to this Parish as soon as possible. This was referred to in the Report for 1932 at page 177 and each year since.

(4). Owing to the exceptional rainfall during the past year, many complaints have been received regarding the flooding of roadside ditches.

The satisfactory disposal of this surface water presents a very real difficulty, chiefly owing to the fact that individual owners are responsible for the maintenance of such short lengths of ditch; consequently, it is almost impossible to get the ditch properly graded to a uniform fall throughout its entire length.

This problem is aggravated by many of the ditches passing through grazing land and becoming obstructed by the movement of cattle. See also Report for 1935, page 199.

SECTION D. HOUSING.

25. GENERAL INFORMATION.

During the past year, 391 new houses were completed and entered in the Rate Books. Of this number, 290 were built in the Parishes of Earley and Woodley.

At the time of compiling this Report, 250 additional houses are in course of construction, and lay-out plans have been approved for the development of several estates which provide for several hundred further houses.

Most of these houses are provided with water closets, baths and sinks, and Public Water Supply. In a few isolated cases the water supply is derived from private wells, and pail closets installed.

Of the 4,212 houses inspected under the Housing (Overcrowding) Act of 1935, fifty-one were found to be overcrowded, most of them to the extent of "half an adult," i.e., one child only. These comprised 32 Private houses, 2 Council houses, and 17 caravans, huts, etc. During the current year, 14 additional cases were discovered on exact measuring of the houses, and 23 cases comprising $114\frac{1}{2}$ adults were relieved by providing alternative accommodation.

26. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is the Statistical Schedule required by the Minister of Health in relation to inspection of dwelling houses and action taken during the past year (1936).

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	187
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	503
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing and Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	121
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	369

(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	39
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation						129
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—</i>						
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	141
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>						
A.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	16
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	11
(b)	By Local Authorities, in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
B.	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :—						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
C.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
D.	<i>Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>						
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	<i>Nil</i>
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4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	42
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent adults)	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent adults)	...	...	...	...	...	...	114½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :							

There are two families, i.e., one living at Honey Hill, Wokingham Without, and the other at Mole Road, Winnersh, so large that they cannot be accommodated in any of the Council's existing houses, and it may be necessary for the Council to build 4 or 5-bedroom-type houses for these families, or alternatively to offer them two Council houses each.

There are also a number of Caravan Dwellers of the travelling fraternity owning and occupying sites in the district for about eight months in each year, who are overcrowded. The Council have not yet decided what action, if any, to take under this Act in respect of these families.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

27. MILK SUPPLY.

As this is largely a milk producing district, special attention is being paid to the condition of the dairy farms, in co-operation with the National Research Institute for Dairying, which has its headquarters at Shinfield Manor, in this District. There are 154 farms where milk is produced.

From the 1st July last, the County Council became the Licensing Authority for designated Milk. There are now 44 farms in the District where Designated Milk is produced.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, communications were received from the County Medical Officer respecting complaints as to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in samples of Milk purporting to come from five Dairy Farms in this District.

The County Veterinary Inspector visited the Farms, and reported as follows :—

- (1) Biological Tests negative.
- (2) One cow slaughtered—T.B. lesions found in udder.
- (3) One cow slaughtered—T.B. lesions found in udder.
- (4) One cow slaughtered—badly affected with T.B.
- (5) One cow slaughtered—advanced Tuberculosis.

Respecting the two outstanding cases mentioned in last year's Report, the final results are :—

- (1) Cow slaughtered—advanced Tuberculosis.
- (2) Biological tests negative.

The state of the Register and statistical details relating thereto are shown in the tables which follow :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register—

Wholesale Producers—No. of Farms	...	...	...	95
Retail Producers	„	...	...	59
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	25

	<i>Tuberculin</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>Pasteu-</i>
Number Licensed :—	<i>Tested.</i>		<i>rised.</i>
Producers	10	27	<i>Nil</i>
Producers and Retailers ...	1	6	<i>Nil</i>
Distributors	1	2	1
Total Number of Dairy Farms			154
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—			
Discovered			28
Remedied			23
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—			
Discovered			<i>Nil</i>
Remedied			<i>Nil</i>
Number of Inspections			202
Number of samples of (T.T.) Milk submitted to the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield ...			
			24

Official samples of milk to the number of 42 were taken by the Police under the Food and Drugs Acts. Of these, one was deficient in milk fat, one only in respect of non-fatty solids and one “poor in quality” (see paragraph 9).

28. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are altogether 12 Slaughter Houses in this District, of which 4 are Registered and 8 Licensed. They are all reasonably well kept and are inspected as frequently as possible having regard to the other demands on the Sanitary Inspector's time, in fact over six hundred visits were paid by him during the year to slaughter houses and butchers' shops. Various parcels of unsound meat were surrendered voluntarily and these are enumerated in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19).

The problem presented by the conditions under which the cottagers' pig is slaughtered, and referred to in a previous Report, although still unsolved, has not been raised in any acute form this year.

There are 18 Bakehouses (retail) in use in this District, some of them very old and ill-adapted with regard to modern standards, but on the whole they are kept in cleanly condition and only two Informal Notices were served during the year for sanitary defects.

29. ADULTERATION, ANALYSIS AND NUTRITION.

The results of samples of food, etc., taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts are given in paragraph 9. No special work is undertaken in regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

30. GENERAL INFORMATION.

For such a large district as this is, 18 cases of Scarlet Fever and 16 of Diphtheria is a comparatively small total for the year. In the previous year the figures were respectively 28 and 22, while the average, taken over a period of five years, is 22 and 32. These cases did not present any special feature as they occurred at various times in different parts of the district and were not grouped in any way. Seven separate cases of Erysipelas occurred, mostly in elderly people, this being rather more than the usual three or four (see Table II, paragraph 33) and there was one case of Ophthalmia in a new-born child, as has occurred almost regularly for the past five years. Recovery without any impairment of vision resulted.

With regard to infectious diseases in schools, there is likewise very little to record. Measles in the beginning of the year at several of the schools was the only disease that affected attendance to any marked extent and as there are 24 schools with rolls of 40 to 340, this appears to be a remarkably good record. There were 4 deaths from Measles in younger children, but none from any of the other infectious diseases.

The usual statistical details relating to these diseases are given in a subsequent paragraph (33).

31. DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of premises, etc., after infectious disease is carried out as a matter of routine, and occasionally after other diseases upon request, see Note on "Terminal Disinfection" in Preface.

32. PESTS.

No special action was called for in connection with animal or insect pests.

33. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables summarise the position in regard to notifiable and other infectious diseases during the year.

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1936.
(other than Tuberculosis).

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	16 (2)	14	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	11	2	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	18	14	0
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases occurring in hospitals or institutions.

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1932—1936.

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	16	18	23	22	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0	3	4	0	7
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6	8	10	6	11
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	0	0
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	27	34	59	28	18
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1936.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Earley	340	Diphtheria	June	2
		Chickenpox	Jan., Nov. Dec.	26
		Impetigo	June, Nov.	3
		Measles	March, April	36
Finchampstead C.E.	85	Measles	Jan.	22
Finchampstead, Nine Mile Ride Council.	72	Scarlet Fever	Feb.	2
		Chickenpox	Jan., Mar., June	9
			July, Aug.	
		Impetigo	July, Sept.	19
			Oct., Dec.	
		Measles	Jan., Feb., Mar.	5
		Ringworm	Feb.	2
		Scabies	Feb.	1
Newland, Arbor- field and Barkham C.E.	102	<i>Nil.</i>		
Remenham C.E.	22	<i>Nil.</i>		
Shinfield C.E.	124	Impetigo	March	4
		Measles	March, April	22
		Sore Throat	Oct.	1
		Whooping Cough	March	1
Shinfield	76	Measles	Feb., March	22
Grazeley Parochial		Chickenpox	Sept.	2
Shinfield, Three Council.	60	Diphtheria	Nov., Dec.	20
Sonning C.E.	47	Chickenpox	Nov.	2
		Impetigo	Mar., June, Oct.	6
		Measles	Jan., Feb.	6
		Sores	Sept.	1
Sonning C.E.	56	Cold	March	4
Girls		Measles	Jan., Feb.	36
		Whooping Cough	Mar.	2

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
St. Nicholas Hurst C.E. Boys.	39	Measles	Jan., July	3
St. Nicholas, Hurst C.E. Girls.	58	Measles	Jan., Feb., July	5
Swallowfield, Farley Hill Council.	86	<i>Nil.</i>		
Swallowfield, Lambs Lane Council.	120	Chickenpox	Dec.	7
		Impetigo	Feb.	4
		Measles	Jan., Feb., Mar.	57
		Tonsilitis	Oct.	1
Swallowfield, Riseley Common C.E.	86	Measles	Jan., Feb., March	52
Twyford Pole- hampston Boys.	96	Chickenpox	Oct.	12
		Measles	March	2
		Mumps	Jan.	3
Twyford Pole- hampston Girls	164	Scarlet Fever	Oct., Dec.	4
		Chickenpox	Oct., Nov., Dec.	29
		Impetigo	Nov.	3
		Measles	Jan., Feb., April	27
		Mumps	Jan., Feb.	17
Wargrave Crazies Hill C.E.	54	<i>Nil.</i>		
Wargrave Piggott C.E. Mixed.	110	Measles	Feb.	2
Wargrave Piggott C.E. Infants.	39	German Measles	June, July	5
		Measles	Jan., Feb., Mar.	25
Winnersh Bearwood Council.	145	Scarlet Fever	Dec.	1
		Chickenpox	July	2
		Impetigo	Sept., Nov.	4
		Measles	April, July	4
		Sore Throat	Dec.	2

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Wokingham Without, The Forest C.E.	41	<i>Nil.</i>		
Wokingham Without, St. Sebastian's C.E.	74	<i>Nil.</i>		
Woodley C.E.	161	Scarlet Fever	May, June	2
		Chickenpox	June	2
		Measles	May, June	52
		Mumps	June	1
		Sore Throat	May	1

34. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
15—25 „ ...	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	1	4	—	—	2	3	1	—
35—45 „ ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	5	11	4	2	5	6	2	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—23.08%.

35. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.59, and for the present year the net cancer deaths number, Males, 16 ; Females, 27. Total, 43, giving a rate of 1.78 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year the corresponding figures were, Males, 12 ; Females, 17 ; Total, 29, and a rate of 1.23. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was only one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year which was not removed to hospital, but no impairment of the eyesight resulted. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

This year there were no notifications of any of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the schedule.

APPENDIX.

Containing :—

Memoranda issued by the Registrar General
on the Statistics for 1936.

Population of Districts and Parishes
(Census, 1921 and 1931). Estimates for 1936.

General, Vital and Mortal Statistics (from
Report of Registrar General).

Comparative Mortality Statistics for Districts,
Supplied by County Medical Officer.

Table showing Case-rate per 1,000 population
of the Principal Infectious Diseases for each
District.

Tables showing Maternal and Infant Mortality
for each District and Country as a whole.

Tables showing Causes of Death, etc., for
East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Tables giving particulars of Factories, Work-
shops, etc., for each District.

MEMORANDA FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL.
(S.D. 54, 1937).

WITH REGARD TO STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

The annual distribution of the statistics of population, births, deaths and notifiable diseases for the past year affords the Registrar-General an opportunity of directing the attention of Medical Officers of Health and others using the returns to some points upon which experience has shown that misunderstandings arise.

1. The numbers of live births, stillbirths and deaths are those REGISTERED (but excluding re-registrations) during the calendar year (*i.e.*, 1ST JAN.—31ST DEC., INCLUSIVE) adjusted for inward and outward transfers. They will differ, therefore, from unadjusted figures compiled locally either for the calendar year or for a period of fifty-two weeks.

2. The deaths are classified under the headings given in the Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland (see page xxiv of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, 1931). The attention of Medical Officers is drawn to the “ Rules for the selection of one from two or more jointly stated causes of death ” which appears on page xxviii of the Manual. The classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special enquiries, the principal subjects of these enquiries being indicated in a table published in the annual report of the Registrar-General. This possible source of discrepancy between the returns of the Registrar-General and those compiled locally should be borne in mind particularly in regard to the causes of death dealt with in that table.

3. With the object of economising clerical labour and of avoiding transcription error, the analysis of deaths now supplied on S.D. 30 is that produced and automatically recorded by the counting machine. The causes identified, though not in their usual order, are clearly distinguishable by the printed headings and in reading the record all cyphers (O's) are to be disregarded when they appear to the left of a significant number, *e.g.*, 00004 is to be read as 4 and 00160 as 160.

4. If a serious discrepancy is discovered between any of the figures above referred to and those compiled locally it should be brought to the notice of the Registrar-General *immediately*. Every effort will then be made to clear up any points of serious difference, but, after the lapse of a *fortnight from the date of the receipt of this memorandum*, the work of machine tabulation in this Department will be so far advanced that any desired alteration of the figures will be impracticable. To facilitate such an investigation it is requested that the entry numbers and the dates of death of the cases assigned by the Medical Officer should be stated.

5. In contrast to the records of births and deaths, the statistics of notifiable diseases relate to the numbers of cases notified in the district during the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1937.

6. *Alterations in Boundary*.—Where an area has been subject to a change in boundary during the year, the statistics supplied are composite figures comprising, unless otherwise indicated on Form S.D.30A, the records of the former area for the portion of the year prior to the date of change and those of the altered area for the remainder of the year. In such case dual population figures in will be found on S.D.30A; (a) being the mid-year estimate of population for the area as now constituted and (b) being a modified estimate specially designed for use with the composite records of births, deaths and notifiable diseases of the year 1936.

7. *Comparability Factor*.—An explanatory note on the use of these Factors was given in the Report for 1934, pp. 198—202. The Factors for the respective Districts are :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>C.F.</i>
Maidenhead Urban	0.88
Wokingham Urban	0.72
Cookham Rural	0.88
Easthampstead Rural	0.87
Windsor Rural	0.84
Wokingham Rural	0.84

The Comparability Factor, or, as it is now styled, the Areal Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) applicable to the crude death rate of the current year will be found inserted at the bottom of S.D.30A. The factor applies to the crude rate for “All Causes” only and not to individual cause rates.

Medical Officers of Health are recommended to read the special reference to the standardization of death rates which has been inserted in pages 1—8 of the Text volume of the Registrar-General’s Statistical Review for 1934.

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.2.

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND PARISHES.

(Official Figures.) Census, 1921 and 1931.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF WARDS.

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Maidenhead	{	Belmont ...	314	5082	5204	16.6
Urban		Boyn Hill ...	740	3684	3691	5.0
District		Oldfield ...	499	3033	2739	5.5
Wards.		St. Mary's ...	571	4931	5881	10.3
Total population ...				16730	17515	
Wokingham	1921 ...	557	4475	—	8.0	
Urban District	1928* ...	3386	1948	7294	2.2	
Total population ...				6423	7294	

* On 1st October, 1927, by the Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Wokingham Extension) Act, 1927, a portion of the Parish of Wokingham Without (Wokingham R.D.) was transferred to Wokingham Urban District. The portion transferred was 2,829 acres in extent and the population therein at the Census of 1921 was 1,948

RURAL DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PARISHES.

			<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre</i>
Cookham Rural District Parishes.	{	Bisham ...	2478	875	824	0.33
		Bray ...	7820	3803	4141	0.53
		Cookham ...	5667	5848	6741	1.19
		Hurley ...	4160	1279	1252	0.30
		Shottesbrooke	1395	142	187	0.13
		Waltham				
		St. Lawrence	3640	960	1055	0.29
		White Waltham	2643	807	1144	0.43
Total population ...				13714	15344	

		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Easthamp- stead Rural District Parishes.	Binfield ...	3489	1916	2104	0.60
	Crowthorne ...	2030	3980	3481	1.71
	Easthamp- stead ...	5295	1994	1978	0.37
	Sandhurst ...	2506	3802	3702	1.48
	Warfield ...	3435	2499	2294	0.67
	Winkfield ...	10279	4566	4451	0.43
Total population ...			18757	18010	
		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Windsor Rural District Parishes.	Old Windsor...	4321	2194	2347	0.54
	Sunningdale	1211	1657	1733	1.43
	Sunninghill ...	3133	5839	5788	1.85
Total population ...			9690	9868	
		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Wokingham Rural District Parishes.	Arborfield ...	1469	287	348	0.24
	Barkham ...	1388	211	488	0.35
	Earley ...	1917	584	847	0.44
	Finchampst'd	3943	934	1308	0.33
	Hurst St.				
	Nicholas ...	2988	1050	1120	0.37
	Newland ...	1227	586	599	0.49
	Remenham ...	1573	589	518	0.33
	Ruscombe ...	1294	320	503	0.39
	Shinfield ...	4313	2413	2671	0.62
	Sonning ...	1247	607	650	0.52
	Swallowfield	3745	1587	1540	0.41
	Twyford ...	694	1269	1392	2.01
	Wargrave ...	4461	2383	2271	0.51
	Winnersh ...	2045	738	1536	0.75
	Wokingham Without ...	5102	1750	2325	0.46
	Woodley and Sandford ...	3690	1213	2152	0.60
Total population ...			16521	20268	

Population of East Berks Districts at Census 1931 = 88,299.

Present Estimated Population (1936) = 93,693.

ALL DISTRICTS.

DENSITY OF OCCUPANCY.

(Census - 1931)

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Private Families.</i>	<i>Separate Dwellings. Occupied.</i>	<i>Persons per Room.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ...	4506	4163	0.71
Wokingham Urban ...	1984	1898	0.68
Cookham Rural ...	4044	3947	0.67
Easthampstead Rural ...	4118	4018	0.70
Windsor Rural ...	2191	2099	0.66
Wokingham Rural ...	5322	5219	0.67
East Berks ...	22165	21344	0.68

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.

(Estimated Average for 1936).

<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>No. of Houses from Rate Book</i>	<i>No. of Persons per House</i>
Maidenhead U.D. ...	23020	6543	3.52
Wokingham U.D. ...	7543	2241	3.36
Cookham R.D. ...	10280	3530	2.91
Easthampstead R.D.	19190	4546	4.22
Windsor R.D. ...	9500	2308	4.11
Wokingham R.D. ...	24160	7780	3.11
East Berks ...	93693	26948	3.48

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1936.

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 122 GREAT TOWNS AND 143 SMALLER TOWNS (Provisional Figures supplied by Registrar-General based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	122 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop'lat'ns 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.	East Berks Districts (Combined) Population 93,693	
	Rates per 1,000 Population				Number.	Rate per 1,000
<i>Births—</i>						
Live	14. 8	14. 9	15. 0	13. 6	1242	13. 3
Still	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53	54	0.58
<i>Deaths—</i>						
All Causes	12. 1	12. 3	11. 5	12. 5	1111	11.86
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers }	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14		0.05
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.02
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0	0.00
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	1	0.01
Influenza	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	15	0.16
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52	46	0.49
<i>Notifications—</i>						
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57	123	1.31
Diphtheria	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69	89	0.95
Enteric Fever	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	1	0.01
Erysipelas	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44	14	0.15
Pneumonia	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99	56	0.60
	Rate per 1,000 live Births.			Number of Live Births 1242		
					Number	Rate
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	63	55	66	54	43.48
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... }	5. 9	8. 2	3. 4	14. 4	1	0.01
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>						<i>per 1000 Pop.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	1.40	} Not available			1	0.01
Others	2.41				2	0.02
Total	3.81				3	0.03
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still) Total Number 1,296					
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>						
Puerperal Sepsis	1.34	} Not available.			1	0.77
Others	2.31				2	1.54
Total	3.65				3	2.31
<i>Notifications—</i>						
Puerperal Fever	3.27		2.80	3.03	4	3.09
Puerperal Pyrexia	9.64		7.57	11.15	1	0.77

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

AVERAGE RATES FOR TEN YEARS 1926—1935.

Corresponding Rates for 1936 in italics.

	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality.</i>	<i>Phthisis Death Rate</i>	<i>Tuberculosis other than Phthisis.</i>	<i>Cancer Death Rate.</i>
Maidenhead U.D. ...	14.91	12.14	52.09	0.58	0.21	1.89
1936—	<i>13.55</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>38.46</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>1.56</i>
Wokingham U.D. ...	13.70	13.65	49.30	0.64	0.11	1.98
1936—	<i>11.00</i>	<i>14.32</i>	<i>48.19</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>1.99</i>
Cookham R.D. ...	14.51	11.27	52.27	0.45	0.10	1.71
1936—	<i>15.18</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>57.69</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2.04</i>
Easthampstead R.D....	12.85	10.94	40.62	0.44	0.11	1.47
1936—	<i>12.35</i>	<i>11.62</i>	<i>43.29</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>1.47</i>
Windsor R.D. ...	13.39	10.60	43.37	0.50	0.18	1.38
1936—	<i>11.26</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2.11</i>
Wokingham R.D. ...	14.66	10.96	45.87	0.41	0.14	1.59
1936—	<i>15.19</i>	<i>11.76</i>	<i>50.99</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>1.78</i>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1936.

CASE-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Small-pox.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>*Enteric Fever.</i>	<i>Erysipelas.</i>	<i>Pneumonia.</i>	<i>†Puerperal Fever.</i>	<i>†Puerperal Pyrexia.</i>
MAIDENHEAD URBAN ...	0.00	1.95	1.65	0.00	0.99	0.13	0.04	0.00
WOKINGHAM URBAN ...	0.00	2.65	2.12	0.00	0.27	0.13	0.13	0.00
COOKHAM RURAL ...	0.00	0.97	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.10	0.00
EASTHAMPTSTEAD RURAL ...	0.00	1.04	0.36	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.05
WINDSOR RURAL ...	0.00	1.05	1.16	0.11	0.32	0.95	0.11	0.00
WOKINGHAM RURAL ...	0.00	0.75	0.66	0.00	0.29	0.54	0.00	0.00
ENGLAND AND WALES ...	0.00	2.53	1.39	0.06	0.40	1.11	3.27	9.64

*Including Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

†These Rates are calculated per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still).

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1936.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Puerperal Sepsis.</i>	<i>Other Puerperal Causes.</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Maidenhead Urban ...	1	1	2
Wokingham Urban ...	0	0	0
Cookham Rural ...	0	0	0
Easthampstead Rural ...	0	1	1
Windsor Rural ...	0	0	0
Wokingham Rural ...	0	0	2
	—	—	—
Totals	1	2	3
	—	—	—

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Puerperal Sepsis.</i>	<i>Other Puerperal Causes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ...	3.06	3.06	6.12
Wokingham Urban ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cookham Rural ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Easthampstead Rural ...	0.00	4.22	4.22
Windsor Rural ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wokingham Rural ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	1.34	2.31	3.65

INFANT MORTALITY.

Still (2)

DEATH RATES (1)

Birth

<i>District.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ...	33.44	153.85	38.46	0.65
Wokingham Urban ...	49.38	0.00	48.19	0.40
Cookham Rural ...	34.25	400.00	57.69	0.58
Easthampstead Rural ...	39.82	200.00	43.29	0.31
Windsor Rural ...	10.10	0.00	9.36	1.05
Wokingham Rural ...	50.59	58.82	50.99	0.58
England and Wales ...	—	—	59.00	0.61

(1) Calculated per 1,000 births of each class.

(2) Calculated per 1,000 of population.

DEATHS FROM INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

(under 2 years of age).

East Berks United Districts :

Number of cases—1 (Easthampstead R.D.)

Rate per 1,000 Live Births—0.8.

Ditto, England and Wales—5.9.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT, 1936.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 23,020.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES							125	146
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	11	16
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	42	34
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6	16
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	13	10
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year								
Total				...	...	...	4	8
Legitimate				...	...	...	4	6
Illegitimate				...	...	...	—	2
Live Births:								
Total				...	...	...	174	138
Legitimate				...	...	...	169	130
Illegitimate				...	...	...	5	8
Stillbirths:								
Total				...	...	...	12	3
Legitimate				...	...	...	11	3
Illegitimate				...	...	...	1	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 124: Inquests, 21: Uncertified, 1.

WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1936.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 7,543.

CAUSES OF DEATH.								Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES								51	57
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):									
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year									
				Total	...	...	...	—	4
				Legitimate	...	...	...	—	4
				Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—
Live Births:									
				Total	...	...	...	36	47
				Legitimate	...	...	...	35	46
				Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1
Stillbirths:									
				Total	...	...	...	3	—
				Legitimate	...	...	...	3	—
				Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 31: Inquests, 8: Uncertified, 0.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1936.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 10,280.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES							70	51
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	22	16
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants		Total	...	...	...	...	6	3
under 1 year		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	—
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	3
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	82	74
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	75	71
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	7	3
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	3
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 52: Inquests, 4: Uncertified, 1.

EASTHAMPTON RURAL DISTRICT, 1936.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 19,190.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES							102	121
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	16	11
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	22	34
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	5	14
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6	12
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year								
				Total	...	...	5	5
				Legitimate	...	...	4	5
				Illegitimate	...	...	1	—
Live Births:								
				Total	...	...	128	100
				Legitimate	...	...	126	103
				Illegitimate	...	...	2	3
Stillbirths:								
				Total	...	...	2	4
				Legitimate	...	...	2	4
				Illegitimate	...	...	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 92: Inquests, 8: Uncertified, 7.

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT, 1936.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 9,500.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES							52	57
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35. above):								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	...	1	—
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	51	56
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	48	51
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	5
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	5	5
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	4
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1

Net Deaths in Institutions, 37: Inquests, 6: Uncertified, 1.

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1936.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 24,160.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES							141	143
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	16	27
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	39	37
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7	10
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	...	8	10
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	10
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	189	164
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	182	154
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	7	10
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	11	3
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	11	3
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 90: Inquests, 23: Uncertified, 1.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ...	72	4	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	113	2	—
Workplaces: (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	79	3	—
Total ...	264	9	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	22	20	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances ...	21	20	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	2	1	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...			—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	55	51	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ...	16	1	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	29	—	—
Workplaces: (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	765	—	—
Total ...	810	12	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	5	5	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	4	4	—	—
Other nuisances ...	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	12	12	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	1	—	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	27	—	—
Workplaces: (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	28	—	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp'r.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ... Unsuitable or defective ... Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	4	4	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ...	15	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	86	—	—
Workplaces : (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	4	—	—
Total ...	105	—	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp'r.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	6	6	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ...				
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	9	8	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ...	—	—	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	38	2	—
Workplaces: (other than Out- workers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	38	2	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	2	2	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	7	—	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	17	1	—
Workplaces: (other than Out- workers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	24	1	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	3	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ...				
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	4	3	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

